# SATURDAY NIGHT

SEPTEMBER 13, 1952 10 CENTS


## LIBRARY FOR ALL CANADA

**by W. Kaye Lamb**

*Chairman of National Library Committee*

RECENTLY, in a Canadian city a thousand miles from Ottawa, a leading citizen remarked that he was glad that something was being done about a National Library for Canada. But he went on to say: "Of course, it will really be just another library for Ottawa, won't it?"

Nothing could be further from the intentions of those who are planning the development of the new institution. The National Library will be in Ottawa because one of its chief functions will be to serve the Government of Canada, and the nation's capital is the logical place for it; but it is being planned with country-wide needs and services in mind. Nor is this merely a pious hope for the future. The principle has already been applied in the preparatory work that has been under way for some time.

Two years ago a Bibliographic Centre, designed from the first to become part of the National Library, was established in Ottawa. Two major projects—the compilation of a union catalogue, and the publication of a monthly list of new books and pamphlets of Canadian interest—have been undertaken by the Centre. Both of them, as a word of explanation will show, are of interest and importance to anyone who makes serious use of a library anywhere in Canada.

A "UNION CATALOGUE", as the name implies, is one in which the books in a number of different libraries are listed in a single alphabetical file. By consulting it, one can discover in a few moments whether a copy of a wanted book is to be found in one or more of the libraries represented, and in which of them a copy (if any) is available. Such a catalogue is an excellent means of coordinating the work of many separate libraries without interfering in any way with their internal affairs; and at the same time it cuts down enormously the searching that must be done when a research worker is in need of certain specific references.

The Bibliographic Centre has already copied the catalogues of most of the important libraries that the Government owns in Ottawa. As a group these contain no less than two million volumes. They are perfectly willing to cooperate with one another; the new union catalogue makes it possible for them to do so much more quickly and efficiently. But the Bibliographic Centre is not content merely to

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**WHAT OUR OIL IS DOING FOR US**

*by Leslie Roberts*

**OUR FOOD AND DRUG GUARDIANS**

*by Hal Tracey*

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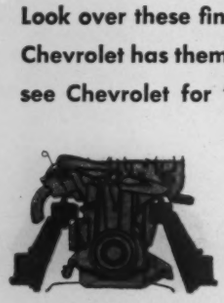

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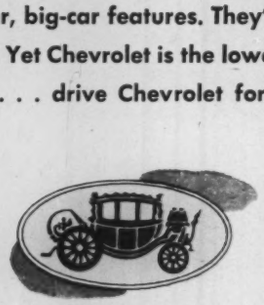

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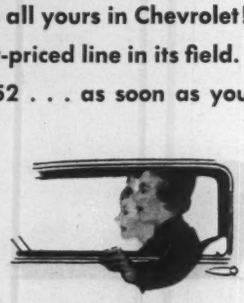

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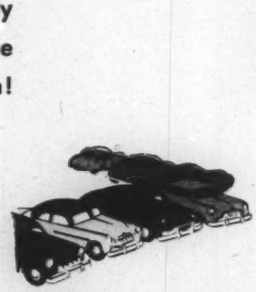

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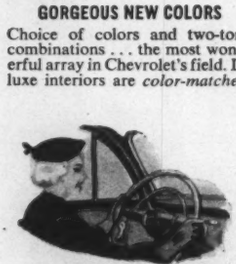

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
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*COVER PHOTO: John Cawell and Wolf Cub Jimmy Hill indulge their common passion for model trains at Calgary's Art Centre. See story on Page 13.*

## NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

AN AFFIRMATION of the power of religion in a world seemingly militant against it is made by Rev. G. PRESTON MACLEOD of Calgary, who describes the rapid growth of the United Church of Canada . . . One of the oldest and most traditional offices of the British Parliament is the Speaker's post. An article by GRAHAM CAWTHORNE tells of the duties involved . . . MELWYN BREEN reveals the secret behind the expansion in "Production Valley" of Shawinigan's vast industrial family . . . Two pages of pictures show the increasing importance of Winnipeg's fashion and garment industry . . . Pictures and story tell how titanium is produced at Sorel, Quebec . . . The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is meeting in Ottawa to examine parliamentary systems, says VIRGINIA BRASS. She writes about Sir Howard d'Egville, general secretary . . . LAURA CHISHOLM reports on Hamilton's Royal Botanical Gardens.


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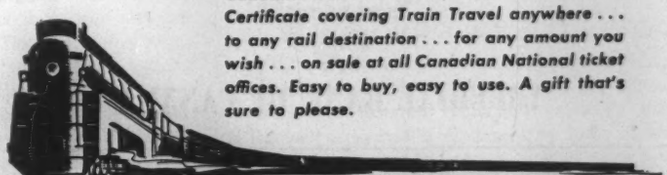

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*OTTAWA VIEW*

# New Look at Arms Program

**by Michael Barkway**

THE BEGINNING of September marked the official deadline for the Canadian Government to answer NATO's questionnaire about the progress of the defence program. NATO is making what it now calls its annual review of member countries' achievements and failings. It is the 1952 version of the exercise which was carried out last year by the "Three Wise Men." Each government is asked to state how it is getting on with this year's program, and what it plans to do next year and later.

Last year the "Three Wise Men" — Harriman, Monnet and Plowden, with some very expert help—put each country through an examination on its plans. Their job was to try to match the "political and economic capabilities" of each country with the soldiers' demand for forces. They didn't always take the same view as national governments about what each of them could do. They made some blunt criticisms and some specific suggestions. They gave a good deal of offence. Even the Canadian Government, which got off fairly lightly, took a poor view of the Wise Men's ideas about what Canada should do.

The fact that governments didn't like the examination doesn't necessarily mean that they were right and the Wise Men wrong. But it does mean — since NATO is a collection of sovereign states — that they won't put up with it again. It is not quite settled how this year's review will be conducted; but it's quite clear that it will be a different sort of exercise from last year's.

ALMOST exactly a year ago, here in Ottawa, NATO formally accepted for the first time the obvious fact that an increase in military strength would be negatory and self-frustrating if it was achieved at the expense of economic health. Even then the soldiers (from Washington, specially) did their best to keep the main emphasis on military needs. But the Europeans dug their toes in, and the "Three Wise Men" were a device for reconciling the military pressure with the political and economic realities. The Lisbon decisions in February sealed the compromise: they were the first practical adaptation of military plans to economic capabilities as then seen.

Since Lisbon everything has conspired to tip the emphasis further from the military towards the economic. "Political and economic capabilities" is now the triumphant catchword. It's a good standard, but a distressingly vague one. The politician's conception of "political and economic capabilities" cannot be guaranteed to be far removed from his own transitory political convenience.

Instead of last year's examination by Harriman, Monnet and Plowden, Canada would like this year's review to be made by "panels" of the national representatives at NATO headquarters in Paris. These men (Arnold Heeney is the Canadian representative) speak for their governments: the "Three Wise Men" did not—anyway in theory. The obvious danger is that it may become even more difficult to disentangle political susceptibilities from economic capabilities, and that military needs might come in a rather bad third.

This year's review will differ from last year's in another important respect. The "Three Wise Men" asked for, and got, advance statements of each country's planned expenditures on defence for the coming year. This year NATO is asking for the same thing. It's doubtful if it will get it. Certainly Canada is not sending Paris an advance of next year's defence budget.

There may be good reasons for this: the Government hasn't made public the reasons it is giving to NATO. But it is impossible to ignore that Government thinking here is increasingly absorbed by next year's election. In Canada's case military needs are being judged less by economic capabilities than by Liberal election prospects.

WHEN the Government starts making statements about the defence program it will no doubt say that we are fulfilling our commitments. So far as our physical contribution to NATO's "deterrent force" is concerned, the boast is almost true.

The army brigade is in Germany. It was to have been equipped with U.S. equipment. It is still on British pattern, and very little the worse for it. The first of four RCAF fighter "wings" (three squadrons) should move to Europe from the U.K. in October as soon as its airfield is ready. The second will follow in a few months. Work is starting on the third of the airfields. The fourth is held up by the difficulties of finding a site. But in each case the squadrons will be ready before the airfields are. The naval contribution to the Supreme Commander, Atlantic, will not be fully on time because of the delays in the shipbuilding and repair program. Our ships will not for some time be as new as we hoped. But numerically we'll be pretty well up to scratch.

Progress on the mutual aid program varies with different items; but on one of the most important we look like being ahead of hopes and promises. It is now hoped to give the United Kingdom about 160 F86's within this fiscal year. That's not far off half the promised total of 370, and it's considerably ahead of earlier hopes. One reason is that by the beginning of next year, when the U.S. jet engines are coming in much faster, the RCAF will not be so anxious to take F86's with the U.S. engines: it

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# EDITORIALS

## Tax Reform Goal Is Coming Nearer

WITH ONTARIO and Ottawa reaching a tax agreement it should not be too long before Quebec falls in line with the encouraging result that all Canada is on the same tax-collection basis. It should then be possible to work out the tax simplifications visualized in the Sirois Report. It might even be possible to provide a reorganization of the tax structure to give relief so badly needed to the municipalities throughout Canada.

Whether or not Ontario would have been farther ahead to accept Ottawa's offer earlier is a question which does not matter now. Premier Leslie Frost was able to negotiate changes which removed his first objections. Now the Ontario treasury benefits substantially by the agreements and at the same time corporation taxes in the Province are reduced by two per cent.

The Ontario agreement will make Quebec's position increasingly hard to maintain. Taxation experts have contended for some time that Quebec is losing revenue by refusing to sign with Ottawa and Ontario's action will support that contention.

Quebec seems to be left with the issue—more important in Quebec than anywhere else in Canada—that Provincial autonomy is jeopardized by surrendering taxation powers to Ottawa. This argument was heard in other provinces too, before an agreement was reached, and then was suddenly dropped. It is difficult for one lone province to maintain a principle which costs its taxpayers money, particularly when the rest of the country has so obviously benefited from the tax rental agreements.

Ever since he took office, Premier Frost has shown an encouraging ability to work with Ottawa and the new agreement is a good illustration of what can be done by friendly negotiation. The old issue of provincial rights is no longer important to most Canadians who, regardless of party, want to see their political leaders working smoothly together.

## New Great Debate

EVER SINCE Western rearmament began in earnest students of our foreign policy have sought for an answer to the question: what do we do with the arms when we get them? It is understood that we are building arms and perfecting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in order to defend ourselves and not to start a war with the Soviets. But supposing a kind of super-Panmunjom stalemate persists for several years, our immensely costly arms become obsolete, and we have to make the effort all over again, building our new equipment at ever-inflated and more fantastic costs while the Soviets replace theirs at slave labor prices? Does not ruin lie this way, and is not that the Soviet idea?

How to break out of this circle? Recalling the plea of 1942 that "defence will not win the war", some of those on our side who believe that the idea of freedom has a greater explosive power against a Communist dictatorship than the atomic bomb, have begun in the past year or two to urge that we must go over from a defensive attitude in the political war to an offensive one. As John Foster Dulles has put it more and more insistently, we must go over from a containment policy to a liberation policy.

Now General Eisenhower has made this his policy. He has told the American Legion, at its annual conference in New York, that we must inform the Kremlin that we shall never rest until the enslaved nations of the world have, in the fullness of freedom, the right to choose their own path, and that only then is there a possibility of living peacefully and permanently with Communism in the world. Never shall we desist, he continued, in our aid to every man and woman of those shackled lands who seeks refuge with us, any man who keeps burning among his own people the flame of freedom or who is dedicated to the liberation of his fellows.

These are carefully chosen words. As spelled out afterwards by Mr. Dulles, who could be the Republican Secretary of State next January, they are not a commitment to make preventive war against the Soviets, as many startled Europeans at once inferred, but a commitment that the U.S. would never recognize Soviet rule over the conquered or satellite peoples. The Voice of America would instead give these people the moral backing of the United States, whereupon resistance movements would spring up, to be supplied and integrated by air drops by such private agencies as the Committee for a Free Europe. This would lead in time, he believes, to the disintegration of the Soviet Empire, which "must be stopped from within, or it will have to be stopped from without, and that means war." The containment policy, says Dulles, has not contained Soviet Communism; instead it has contained the moral influence and dynamic spirit of America.

Thus has been launched a new Great Debate.

An Ear to the Ground Can Leave You in an Embarrassing Position

## Fairness in Representation

IN MANITOBA, where a farmer's vote is worth three votes of Winnipeggers, the feeling seems to be growing that urban residents are at the mercy of the predominantly rural legislature.

Premier Campbell, who has again stated that he wants to do everything in his power to improve rural-urban relations, has been told by *The Winnipeg Tribune* that the best way to do this is to give fair representation to all parts of the Province.

When it comes to redistribution the same basic difficulties exist in Manitoba as exist in Ottawa. As long as the problem is left to a committee of the legislature, the majority will not take action.

In Manitoba as in Ottawa fairness in redistribution will come only when the job is taken away from the individuals directly concerned and handed over to an independent commission.

## Atrocities and Canada

THE INVENTION of atrocity stories is a procedure which has always gone on whenever men have differed sufficiently strongly among themselves to seek a settlement by force of arms: it will probably continue as long as there's war. Canada naturally has not been exempt. It was for many years an accepted article of faith among Canadians of French descent that after the battle of St. Eustache in the Rebellion of 1837 the body of Dr. Chenier, a leader of the rebels and a man

whose character was in many respects worthy of admiration, was savagely mutilated by the victors and his heart was either carried through the town on a bayonet or exhibited hanging outside of his opened body as it lay on a counter in the hotel.

It is, however, some years since this story ceased to be accepted by serious historians, and we are glad to note that the *Revue de l'Université Laval*, having in a recent issue been misled into publishing an article in which it was repeated, has now devoted four pages of its June issue to a point-by-point refutation of it by B. Dufebvre. From this it appears that the evidence in support of the story consists of an item published by *Le Canadien* of Quebec from an unnamed Montreal correspondent, and developed in a narrative written by a young American filibuster, Edward Alexander Theller, who was not in Canada in 1837 but who some years later wrote a highly embellished account of his adventures in Upper Canada and his escape from the Citadel of Quebec. *Le Canadien* was the only paper to give credit to the story at the time, and the other French newspapers, *Le Populaire* and *L'Ami du Peuple*, both of them "moderate" although regarded as treasonable by the Montreal *Herald*, "repeated the rumor only to deny it".

Mr. Dufebvre presents a number of declarations made under oath by various inhabitants of St. Eustache at a later date, all of whom flatly denied that any indignity was offered to Chenier's body, and closes his case by quoting the *Journal historique* of the events at St. Eustache, published in Montreal in 1838 and now recognized as having been written by the curé of the parish, Father Jacques Paquin. Like many of the educated and intelligent French Canadians of the time, especially among the clergy, Father Paquin disapproved of the rebellion, not because he was on the side of the British but because he saw that it was hopeless; but this is no sufficient reason for thinking that he would have suppressed so important a happening (had it been a fact) as the mutilation of the body of one of the leaders. He makes no mention of it.

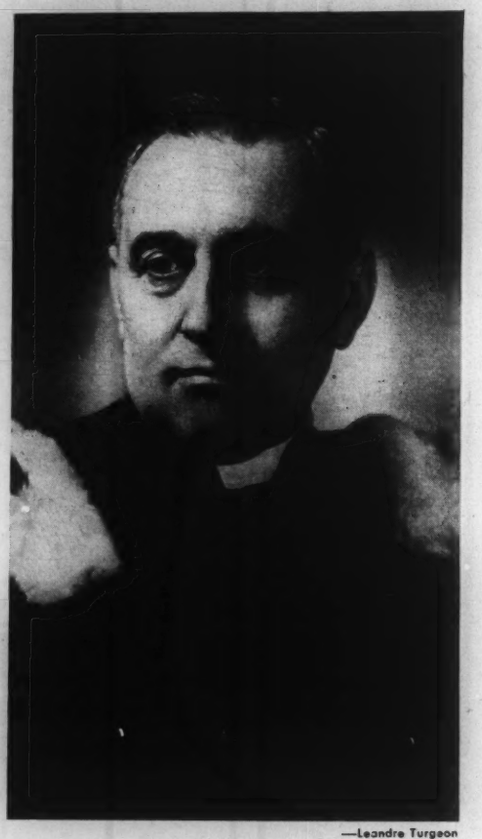
This is one of those cases in which even the authors of the invention need not be charged with any excessive malice or dishonesty. The explanation is simplicity itself. The body was subjected to an autopsy in order to ascertain the direction taken by the bullet. A declaration by the surgeon, giving full details, was published in December of the same year. The autopsy was not in those days a common event in French Canada. "Was not this autopsy sufficient," asks Mr. Dufebvre very reasonably, "to cause our good *habitants* to imagine that the English had cut the body in pieces, and all the rest of the story?"

History has no nobler task than the destruction of these imaginary causes of discord, especially when they arise between people whose destiny it is to live together. But to achieve this the historian must be able to approach his task with the selfless devotion to truth of any scientist.

## Mgr. Vandry and Laval

OUTSIDE of academic circles the name of Mgr. Ferdinand Vandry, Rector Magnificus of Laval University in the city of Quebec, is not nearly as well known as it deserves to be. That is because the Rector has devoted the best years of his life entirely to the one object of making Laval University, which is now a century old as a university but much older as a seminary of Catholic learning, one of the outstanding intellectual centres of the continent. He has concerned himself seriously about nothing that did not touch on the realm of education, but in that realm he has jealously guarded against all unauthorized intrusion.

Under his guidance and that of an exceptionally brilliant group of deans of faculties, and with the aid of generous support from what is now a very powerful body of alumni and substantial assistance from the province, Laval has become an institution respected by educationists of all kinds throughout the free world. Particularly in the difficult and



—Leandre Turgeon

MGR. FERDINAND VANDRY

problem-loaded but vital field of the social sciences it has taken a most progressive part.

One of the events of its centennial celebrations which must have been specially pleasing to Mgr. Vandry was the 22nd World Congress of Pax Romana, which brought together delegates from 84 student and professional federations in fifty nations. The theme of this Congress was "the Mission of the University", and the accent fell largely on a subject specially dear to the Rector's heart—the danger to academic freedom from interference by the political power. The keynote address was given by Jean Désy, formerly Canada's ambassador in Italy and now head of the overseas radio service of Canada, who spoke of the need of a public opinion which would constitute itself into a "a formidable weapon against the abuse of authority". "Academic liberty does not find its best safeguards in the judicial texts. Laws do not change customs; customs give laws their full efficacy. Tact, understanding and uprightness are necessary between the university and the state."

## An Act Without Mercy

ONE OF the features of the McCarran Anti-Subversive Act of which its authors are most proud is the fact that it leaves no room for any discretion or tempering of justice with mercy by anybody. If you are found guilty of any of the crimes it designates, and are a naturalized alien, out you go. Truman himself cannot save you.

Carl Latva was a respected citizen of Wendell, N.H., and his son has been serving honorably in the United States forces. But Carl was born in Finland, and at one time paid dues to the Communist party, through an agent who told him that if the party were strong enough a lumber mill strike then in effect in New Hampshire would be settled. He had not the slightest idea what the Communist party was, and he only paid it ninety cents, but the McCarran Act, like the ferocious legislation in "The Mikado", says nothing about "had not the slightest idea" nor about "not over one dollar." So Mr. Latva is in process of being deported.

For us, Mr. Latva is jolly lucky that he is a Finn. From what we hear about Finland it is in many respects a better place to be in than the United States. Some of these days another Latva case will turn up and its victim will be a Czechoslovakian, and then we shall really begin shedding some tears. Because, while the United States will make it tough for him for getting into the Communist party, Czechoslovakia will make it tough for him for getting out of it.

## The Journal and Leacock

THE *Ottawa Journal* is deeply grieved at the idea that the Mariposa of Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches" should be identified with Orillia, and complains that "For us whimsy becomes as heavy as lead when we find it as solidly buttressed as a lawyer's case in court."

This appears to us to be a sad misunderstanding of the nature of the artistic process. Nobody claims that the little stories and bits of character in Leacock's book are a mere record of events and persons in a specific town, Orillia or anywhere else; but it is interesting to know where the events and persons were that Leacock transmuted into his very Leacockian humor. Does the *Journal* feel less amused by Dickens because practically every incident in "The Pickwick Papers" is pinned, not merely to a particular town, but to a particular building? Does it feel that the artistic emotion aroused by "Maria Chapdelaine" is lessened by the fact that we know that Louis Hémon found his material in Péribonka?

We hope very earnestly that the *Journal's* feelings on this point are not due to jealousy. Nobody has ever written any Sketches, Sunshine or otherwise, about Ottawa. (There was, it is true, "The Land of Afternoon", but that book was not exactly a classic, and its interest lay almost wholly in the identification of its characters with real personages.) Nobody has ever written any Sketches, of anything like Leacockian quality, about Toronto, but Torontonians do not allow that fact to make them envious of Orillia. Montreal, which is considered by some a more colorful community than either Ottawa or Toronto, has done better, but Torontonians do not resent the fact that it was undoubtedly the Mount Royal Club which was the original of the Mausoleum Club so frequently referred to in several Leacock volumes.

The *Journal* says that Orillia "will now be expected to place beside the Champlain monument there some solid memorial to Stephen Leacock." That may be the *Journal's* trouble. Ottawa is crammed with monuments, most of them erected by the taxpayers of the whole country. What literary figure, of Bytown origin, is there to be thus commemorated? And echo answers, What indeed? Incidentally Orillia has already an excellent bust of Leacock, only it is inside the public library, a place to which perhaps the *Journal* would not think of resorting, for fear of finding more evidence that Leacock was an Orillian.

*LITERARY TRADITION*

# Governor General's Awards

**by B. K. Sandwell**

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S Awards Board, the chairmanship of which has this year passed from the hands of F. E. D. McDowell to those of Dr. Frank Stiling, Vice-Principal of the University of Western Ontario, is a very important literary body with great responsibilities. It came into being at the annual meeting of the Canadian Authors' Association in 1944, after eight years of not too satisfactory experimentation with other methods of administration of the Governor General's Awards—first by entrusting the judging to the Royal Society of Canada and then by having the judges picked by the national executive of the Association. The Board consists of five members of the Canadian Authors' Association, each serving for three years and ineligible for reappointment, and appointments are made by the national executive. In order to stagger the retirements and secure continuity, the original chairman, William Arthur Deacon, was given a term of five years, and one other original member a term of four years; on their retirement the three-year rule became absolute. Mr. Deacon retired in 1949 and Mr. McDowell has served for three years.

The function of the Board is to appoint judges for each of the classes of literary work for which an award is provided, to receive the entries and to administer the rules. The judges operate as individuals; there are three in each class, and they do not even know the names of their colleagues until the award is announced, so there is no changing of opinion by discussion. Awards are made by a marking system — devised by the Board with two purposes, to secure a just evaluation of the voting and to avoid a tie. Ties cannot always be avoided; when they occur the tied books are passed on to a new panel of judges who, having only the two books to consider, are in no danger of tying on them; one class has been tied in each of the last two years.

A VOTE for first place counts 10, for second place 5, for third place 2. But the danger of ties is greatly lessened by a system of bonuses by which any book "placed" by two or more judges gets a little more than the vote value: seven points extra for two firsts, five points extra for one first and two seconds, four points for three seconds, and so on down. Judges are warned off from the excessively highbrow by the terms of reference, which instruct them that "besides traditional standards of excellence, a high degree of public acceptance is desirable".

The original awards were in three classes: fiction, prose non-fiction and poetry. In 1942 non-fiction was divided into creative and academic, each with an award, and in 1948 juveniles were erected into a new class. These five are still the Governor General's Awards. But other competitions have been entrusted to the Board in growing numbers: in 1946 the Leacock Medal for Humor, in 1950 the University of British Columbia Medal for "popular" Canadian biography (the limitation is to avoid clashing with the academic non-fiction award, which is very often given to a non-popular biography), and in the same year the operations were extended into the periodical field by the President's Medals of the University of Western Ontario for the short story, the article and the single poem. The article competition was divided in the following year into two classes, the popular article and the scholarly article. For these university prizes the president of the university always acts as one of the three judges. The only form of literary art not yet recognized seems to be the drama.

Considering that the judges have to select each year from the product of the previous 12 months, and that a good year may produce three or four fine works in any given class and a poor year nothing but mediocre ones, the list of winners seems remarkably representative of Canada's best writing. That there are impermanent books in it nobody would deny, but they are usually there because nothing more worthy was available at the time.

IN 1936 the system was evidently not well under way; the fiction award to Bertram Brooker was unexceptionable, but the non-fiction went to a volume of reprinted newspaper articles, and there was no award in poetry. By the next year the Awards were getting into their stride. From then to 1951 the poets were: Pratt (twice), K. Leslie, Bourinot, Anne Marriott, Birney (twice), A. J. M. Smith, Dorothy Livesay (twice), Finch, Klein, Reaney, Wreford and Charles Bruce. The novelists in the same time were Salverson, Gwethalyn Graham (twice), McDowell, "Ringuet", Sullivan, Sallans, Raddall, MacLennan (twice), Bambrick, Gabrielle Roy, Philip Child, Germaine Guevremont and Morley Callaghan.

It is deeply regrettable that it has not been possible to arrange a parallel competition, which of course would have to be run separately, for works in French. Three novels originally written in French have had awards for their English translations, but poetry obviously cannot be dealt with in translation, and actually no other

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type of work has been. It is to be hoped that some day the Société des Ecrivains Canadiens, the affiliate of the CAA among the French, will be able to perform a similar function.

Nobody acquainted with the work which Mr. Deacon in his term and Mr. McDowell in the last three years have done in operating and expanding this system of awards can fail to realize that they both performed a notable service for Canadian letters in English. Their successor, Dr. Stiling, did an incredibly efficient job of organization for the CAA annual meeting this year at his own university in London, Ont., and was closely associated with the Board in the work of setting up the competition for the Western University Medals. He has also acted as a judge in previous competitions. The Board is, necessarily and properly, distributed over the provinces of Canada—one each from Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes, one from the Manitoba-Saskatchewan area, and one from the two western-most provinces. The chairman has therefore a very large amount of the responsibility.

The fact that the judges are not known until after their award is made has one sad consequence: the people who approve of the award don't care who they are, and the people who disapprove of the award learn who they are only in order to abuse them. In spite of this the Board has been successful in enlisting the services of some excellent critics and practitioners, especially for the story and article awards of Western Ontario. The short story was judged this year by Thomas B. Costain, Dr. N. H. M. MacKinnon and Scott Young; the article by Merrill Denison, Isabel Dingman and W. Arthur Irwin; and the single poem by Dr. C. F. Klinck, Dr. Pratt and Dr. A. J. M. Smith.

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# What Our Oil Is Doing for Us

## Our future in oil is assured but both Canada and U.S. must plan sensibly and economically in its development

## by Leslie Roberts

THE DEVELOPMENT of a great oilfield involves three phases. The first is that of discovery and early development, during which pilot wells are brought in, geological structure determined, the broad outlines of the potentially productive area delineated and the possibilities roughly established. The second is the period of making contact with the market; the time of pipeline construction, of the building of refineries—in short, a time during which the problem is not so much where to look for oil, but where to find the people to use it, and how to get it to them at low cost. It is a period during which the flow of wells must be held below normal productive levels and is, therefore, one of high cost to the operator. The third phase might be called that of levelled-out production. When it is reached, the market is established. Flow has reached parity with consumption (presuming enough oil to meet the market demand). The potentialities of the field are known. Exploration and the drilling of new wells continue. The future is assured.

Canada's prairie oilfields are now midway through the second phase. Reserves have jumped in five years from 50 million barrels to more than 1,500 million. In conjunction with the search for oil, vast quantities of natural gas have been tapped. The number of producing wells has increased sevenfold. 160 million acres of prairie are under lease or reservation—eight times the ground held six years ago. More than $225 million were expended by developers last year, as compared with $12 million in 1946. At least $300 million will be spent in 1952. As of mid-June, some 250 drill rigs were working and 160 geophysical crews were in the field.

A MAIN pipeline, 1,126 miles in length, had been slung across the flat-lands to the Head of Lake Superior. Alberta oil already was supplying the major needs of midwestern Canada. Prairie refining capacity had been doubled and was about to touch an output of 125,000 barrels per diem. Western oil was reaching the eastern consumer via the prairie pipe-line, tankers on the Great Lakes and the refinery at Sarnia, Ontario. Deliveries to the east would be 95,000 barrels a day (a step up from 55,000) in 1953, after the installation of additional pumping stations along the route.

Meanwhile a westbound pipeline had been started through the Rockies to reach the market of the Pacific, 700 miles across the mountains. It will be 24 inches in diameter, capable of delivering 200,000 barrels daily at the coast, a clear indication of Canadian hopes for a share in the market of the Pacific Northwest states, inasmuch as Canada's coastal consumption at present rates no more than 40,000 barrels daily.

The 49th Parallel, dividing line between the United States and Canada, poses problems which call for the use of political wisdom on each side of the border if the people of North America are to make sensible and economic use of their oil. Even after the not distant day when Canadian output and consumption are in balance, sound economics will dictate the importation of oil into many areas in eastern Canada. Similarly oil from the Canadian prairies must find outlets in the western and northwestern border states, to the advantage of the people living there.

NO DOUBT exists as to where the men responsible for defence stand on this all-important question. The United States Defence Petroleum Administration is already urging the building of major refining capacity in the northwestern states and the serving of the area with Canadian crude, to secure a plentiful supply of oil for the region in case of war, and to encourage development of the Canadian oilfields.

But so long as Canadian oil must face an impost of 21 cents a barrel on arrival at the border, the market is not an open one—and the mutual-defence effort might well be impeded by the successful pressures of interests unwilling to share the western market in exchange for a continuing share in that of eastern Canada.

To say, on the other hand, that the Canadian market is wide open to the American exporter would not be a fair statement of the case, because Canada is not yet self-supporting in petroleum. A more correct statement of the circumstances would be to point out that when Canadian production levels off alongside domestic consumption, Canada might well play tit-for-tat and build an equally high economic impost against the U.S.

To do so would be nonsense (as is the American impost against Canadian oil today), but this does not necessarily preclude it from happening. What pressure groups on either side of the Imaginary Line fail to grasp is that though the two countries are, and will continue to be, politically separate, they are economically

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—Imperial Oil

**BIG FLARE burns off oil contaminated with mud and water at a well in the Golden Spike field in Alberta.**

LESLIE ROBERTS' *by-line is a familiar one in Canada. Besides contributing frequently to Canadian and U.S. periodicals, he is the author of 12 books. This article is reprinted from* The Canadian Letter, *published by Robertson and Morgan, members of the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.*

# They Watch the Hand That Feeds Us

## Our Food and Drug Divisions are dedicated to the task of keeping what we eat clean and pure, our drugs safe

by Hal Tracey

A FEW YEARS ago, a Canadian drinking his morning tomato juice was surprised and shocked to find strands of metal in it. He reported his find to the Food and Drug Divisions of the Department of National Health and Welfare, and they picked up a sample from the grocer from whom he had bought the can.

They tested it, and found that it contained steel wool. They hurriedly began checking back on the entire shipment, and tracked down and destroyed thousands of cans. It never was discovered how the steel wool got into the cans, but what is important is that a serious threat to the health of thousands of Canadians was promptly nipped in the bud.

This was an extraordinary case, but it does underline the importance to the public of men charged with seeing that the food sold in Canada is pure, wholesome and clean, and that the drugs sold can be safely used as directed.

About 75 years ago, a Canadian housewife shopping for her week-end groceries had about a 50-50 chance of getting an honest deal from her grocer. According to figures on samples of foods tested in 1874, when the Adulteration Act was passed, if she bought cloves, cinnamon, ginger or mustard, she had no chance whatever of getting the genuine article. All the samples of these items tested were adulterated. She stood one chance in ten of getting pure pepper or coffee.

SOMETHING might be missing, or something else added, that would lower the quality of the goods she bought; the cleanliness of the food might be suspect, a poisonous preservative might even have been used. She couldn't be sure, either, that the product was all that it claimed to be on the label or in the advertisements.

Today, less than two per cent of all the samples tested by the Food and Drug Divisions are adulterated. The adulteration, moreover, usually takes a very minor form—the biggest percentage of offences is in mistakes in labelling—and is often unintentional, and quickly corrected by the manufacturer.

In fact, many manufacturers check on labelling and other points with the Divisions before putting a new product on the market, and the Department in turn cooperates with manufacturing associations by discussing proposed changes in the regulations with them.

But the passing of the Adulteration Act didn't solve all of Canada's food problems. It has taken years to explore the chemical properties and the microscopic characteristics of food, and sampling procedures have had to be developed to give an accurate picture to the chemist in his laboratory.

The Food and Drug Divisions are under a central authority in Ottawa, with regional offices and laboratories in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Biological assay work is handled in Ottawa, where they have the necessary facilities. Both Ottawa and the regional offices perform both food and drug analyses. The Divisions cooperate on narcotic drugs with the RCMP.

Theoretically, the Food and Drug Divisions inspect every item of food and every drug that comes into Canada. This is impossible, of course, in practice, so a sampling technique has been evolved that gives highly accurate results. It has taken years to work it out, but the chances are now 95 to 5 that a second sample taken on a food import will yield the same results as the first.

Food and Drug officials tell the story of one inspector who was checking a shipment of canned goods. He decided to spot-check the lot of them by opening one can in a carton picked at random from a roomful. It happened that the can he had opened contained a dead mouse.

Inspectors work hand in glove with Customs men, who notify them when a food or drug import shows up at the border. So close is the cooperation that officials at Malton Airport, near Toronto, won't allow any drug that comes in by air to be released until Food and Drug inspectors have seen it.

At this time of year, dates and figs have begun to come through in large quantities, and nuts for the Christmas season. The rush period for these imports will carry over into the new year. Food and Drug officials try to stagger their work on the home market so that busy periods don't coincide with heavy import periods.

When the Food and Drug Divisions are notified of a shipment of food, an inspector calls at the Customs warehouse, and takes his sample, which he sends in to the regional laboratory for analysis. If the sample doesn't measure up, a "Certificate of Entry" form is made out, refusing entry of the shipment to Canada. Copies are sent to Customs officials, the importer and the inspector. One is filed, one sent to Ottawa.

THE IMPORTER must notify the Division what is to be done with the shipment. He may decide to send it back. If so, he must get an officially stamped form from the Division. The Division keeps track of the shipment so long as it remains in the country.

The weekly bulletin of the Division then circulates details of the shipment to all regions, so that they may check similar shipments.

Cooperation between countries is also close. When a shipment of orange peel was refused entry into the U.S. because it had become soaked with sea water, Canadian Food and Drug officials were notified. The shipment showed up at a port of entry here, full of filth, mould and insects. It was refused entry, and the importer decided to take the loss of $5,000.

Only a small percentage of the work done in protecting consumers from adulteration of food on

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**CONTRAST between the age when every care is taken to see that food and drugs are pure and safe and the days when inspection was haphazard or non-existent is shown by two pictures. At left L. E. Johnson at the central food and drug laboratory, Ottawa, examines dried orange peel under microscope to make sure it is free from insects, dirt. Right is scene from National Film Board production "What's Under the Label", showing oldtime medicine man barking his wares.**

—National Health and Welfare

—NFB

—Sovfoto

PROPHETIC PHOTO: When Soviet leaders* assembled year and half ago for Lenin anniversary, members of Orgburo, now to be abolished, were not included.

*THE LINE-UP: l. to r., Suslov (editor of *Pravda*), Kosygin, Ponamarenko (rear), Kaganovitch, Andreyev, Beria, Malenkov, Stalin, Shkyriatov (head), Voroshilov, Budyenny (rear), Molotov (second row), Krushchev (who is to present new statutes), Shvernik (holds honorary office of president), Saburov (head), Rumyantsev, Vasilevsky (rear, Chief of Staff), Popova. Missing are Mikoyan and Bulganin, believed to be still members of Politburo, and Voznesensky, former chief planner purged from Politburo.

*THE WORLD TODAY*

# Settling the Successorship

## by Willson Woodside

IT IS A CURIOUS thing that the Party Congress which has been called in the Soviet Union for October 5 should have stirred the experts on Soviet affairs as nothing has done in years and yet seem of so little interest to the general public. The public takes the sensible view, well expressed in a cartoon showing Stalin holding a rubber stamp in his hands, marked Party Congress, that the Congress will do just what it's told, so what is there to get excited about?

But the student of Soviet affairs sees the lid pried up for the moment on the power struggle always going on in the Soviet dictatorship. Refreshing his memory of how Stalin himself carefully prepared his seizure of power, he sees the grizzled "Boss" trying to prepare a new balance of power so that, presumably, he can assure the successorship of his own nominee, Georgi Malenkov.

Stalin is a brilliant manipulator, but a man of unoriginal mind. Very often he repeats old patterns. His plan, now announced, for replacing the Politburo by a new Party Praesidium and dropping the Organization Bureau or Orgburo are rooted in his own experience of manipulating various party organizations to secure supreme power.

That is an oft-told tale, how Stalin first exploited the offices of People's Commissar for Nationalities and Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection to place his own followers at all levels of the party, and then was handed in April 1922 the key post of General Secretary of the Party, with control over appointments and internal organization.

Why did the others give him these advantages? The best answer seems to be that Trotsky, Kamenev and Bukharin found organization and control of the party a dull routine, and preferred the higher levels of theoretical discussion and the planning of great projects. They — and Lenin, too — soon realized the mistake they had made. By December 1922 Lenin, recovering from his first stroke, wrote his famous Testament calling for the removal of Stalin as General Secretary; by March 1923 he had decided "to break off all comradely relations with Stalin" and to attack him at the coming party congress. But he died before the congress met (there was one every year in those days).

Stalin's lesser opponents blustered and pamphleteered and conspired, but slowly and relentlessly Stalin squeezed them out. One of his methods was to flood out bodies he could not control directly. Noting that the larger the Central Committee of the Party became the more it was dominated by its executive bodies, the Politburo, the Orgburo and the Secretariat, he applied this technique to the Control Commission of the party.

By the time this body had been increased from 7 members in 1921 to 150 members in 1924 it was entirely controlled by its praesidium, in which Stalin had placed his supporters. The only surviving one of these, Shkyriatov, is shown just behind Stalin's shoulder in the photo above.

These three executive bodies, the Politburo, Orgburo and Secretariat, have remained to this day the organs of political power in the Soviet Union. It didn't matter so much, for example, if Molotov lost his job as Foreign Minister in the Government apparatus so long as he retained his position in the Politburo of the party. His chances of succeeding Stalin were affected, not so much by losing his public position of Foreign Minister as by not being appointed to the party's Orgburo or Secretariat.

Only Stalin and Malenkov, of all the current 12 or 13 Politburo members, belong also to the Orgburo and the Secretariat—according to the latest chart available. And if one compares the chart, which is three years old, with the picture above, a year and a half old, one is presented with interesting evidence of the declining importance of the Orgburo, now eliminated in the new party statutes.

The party leaders ranged according to the rigid protocol which prevails at such functions appear to comprise only the membership of the Secretariat and the Politburo. Others, who belong *only* to the Orgburo, are not included.

IN order of importance, on Stalin's right, we see Malenkov, Beria, Andreyev, Kaganovitch; and the little known Ponamarenko and Suslov, among the select half-dozen of the Secretariat and believed to have been added to the Politburo. Curious is that Molotov, though near the centre of the picture, should be in the second row. Shkyriatov, whose head shows behind Stalin's shoulder, seems to gain this position out of sentiment, as an old co-worker of Lenin's and Stalin's. Saburov and Rumyantsev are quite unknown to me.

In launching a discussion of the new party statutes which is supposed to be carried on in all local and regional branches during the coming weeks, and which is to include "negative as well as positive criticism", *Pravda* concentrates on the tightening of party discipline and skips quickly over the reorganization of the highest organs,

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# A National Job on Our Education

## In annual convention next week, the Canadian Educational Association has now become the unofficial federal office of our school activities.

**by Margaret Ness**

CANADA and Switzerland are the only two countries without a Federal Department or Federal Office of Education. In Canada, the Provinces own education lock, stock and barrel. For instance, in history there is a distinct provincial flavor. If you know more about Laura Secord and her cow than about the exile of Evangeline, you are probably from Ontario rather than a Nova Scotian.

There are ten different educational systems in the country, but no central legal clearing house. That is where the Canadian Education Association comes in. The Association doesn't recommend binding proposals; it gets the Provinces together to talk things over. Delegates now have confidence in each other and bring their problems for discussion. The Association carries out research projects; issues a News Letter of current education information; answers requests for information about Canadian education from abroad. In other words, it is the unofficial inter-provincial office of Education—but very unofficial. The Provinces are jealous of their rights.

Actually, the Association is one of the most powerful educational forces in the Dominion. When educational leaders in Canada meet and plan, their decisions are carried out by the CEA. Since each carries provincial importance, their collective decision pushes things through. But it is only after the leaders have spoken—collectively—that things happen. There's no small executive group which takes the initiative or makes decisions.

The Association is 61 years old. Originally called the Dominion Education Association, it was organized by Canadian delegates attending a meeting in Toronto of the National Educational Association of the U.S. At first it did little and met infrequently. The first Convention was "enlivened by sentimental popular songs rendered by various ladies between speeches" and by a pupils' display of "refined calisthenics".

IN THE early 1940's two important events happened. The Association decided to meet annually and the late Dr. Fletcher Peacock, then Deputy Minister of Education in NB, decided the Association needed a permanent office and staff. In his usual forthright way, he took a train and visited all the Provinces. The central office was established in Toronto in 1945. Dr. Charles Phillips of the Ontario College of Education had been Honorary Secretary and was borrowed, on leave-of-absence, to become the first permanent Executive Secretary. Dr. Peacock found this an admirable state of affairs. He sat in the quietness of his Fredericton office, thought things up and wired Dr. Phillips to carry them out.

Now there is a staff of six, including Freeman K. Stewart who succeeded Dr. Phillips on his return to OCE in 1947. Stewart claims the biggest part of his job is "to persuade competent people to do things cheerfully for you." Stellarton-born Stewart is a graduate of Dalhousie and Oxford. He taught school in his native NS, and after a stint in the air force, did industrial relations work.

Eight years ago—when the Association was getting into full swing—Dr. Phillips wrote an article for SATURDAY NIGHT entitled "Education Association Growing in Stature". It was a preamble to the annual meeting, held that year in Toronto. In it Dr. Phillips described the function of the CEA ("much too conservative a body to advance any startling or radical proposals") and went on to mention the committees which would report on "the means of insuring more harmony of viewpoint in teaching Canadian history", on school assessment systems and on school lunches.

Next week the Association will meet in Toronto for the first time since 1944. What has been achieved? The Provinces have not yet adopted a national history textbook but they have made an attempt to bring history teaching more in line; and school lunches are now very much a part of most schools.

With the central office established, research projects were launched. Until his death in 1949, Dr. Peacock was tireless in carrying out many programs. He was concerned with school health in general—not merely the school lunches. But

—Gilbert Milne

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Dr. C. C. Goldring, Toronto.

financing the research was a problem. Peacock and the Association felt life insurance companies should be vitally interested. They persuaded the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association to underwrite a planned five-year research at a cost of $58,000. The Report brought improvements in school lighting, showed up inadequate health facilities in many schools and was responsible for better health supervision.

Next, Peacock and Canadian Education Association officials examined the growing number of school drop-outs. Only an expensive research job could probe the reasons. In an address to the 1946 Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Dr. Peacock put it squarely that as future employers, they should be interested. They were to the tune of a $65,000 four-year study. More than 50 firms contributed, including the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Imperial Oil, Dominion Brewers, Canadian Congress of Labor, Simpson's, Great Lakes Paper, Southam Publishing Co., Eaton's, Canadian Industries Limited.

Business and labor sat on the committees along with education and discovered the problem that faced the schools. Courses were re-examined for practicality. There was no complete revolution but a shift of emphasis focussed attention on the fundamental subjects needed in after-school life—as reading, writing and arithmetic.

Then, under Dr. M. E. Lazerte, Professor of Education at University of Alberta, there followed a two-year study re the status of the teaching profession. This research project was conducted by the CEA itself; competent people did an immense amount of unpaid work. Here results were more intangible and affected only the teaching profession itself, but they did help to raise the status of teachers in their communities.

Begun last January another paid-for project is underway—for $230,000 and backed by the Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich. The largest grant ever made to an education group in Canada, it will be used to improve educational leadership and supervision, especially in rural areas.

Originally the CEA was supported by grants from the provincial departments of education, in proportion to population. But as the scope of the CEA grew and more money was needed, Dr. Peacock eyed the school boards. He believed they were wealthy enough to contribute substantially and that they would get their money's worth from the CEA's Information Service. Now 40 school boards belong, including boards of education in large centres such as Toronto, Protestant Montreal, Vancouver and Winnipeg, but also smaller boards as that for Flin Flon (Man.) School District 2228, Moose Jaw's Collegiate Board and PS District 1, Coquitlam School District No. 43 in BC, and St. Stephen Board of School Trustees in NB.

AFFILIATED with the CEA are other national associations: the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Federation, the Canadian School Trustees' Association and the Canadian Citizenship Council. By formal agreement the Canadian Teachers' Federation acts in cooperation on matters of common interest. All these national associations have representatives on the CEA directorate.

Along with Peacock and Phillips, Dr. J. G. Althouse is probably one of the men most responsible for the firm foundation on which the CEA has been built. Unofficially he has been referred to as the Dean of the CEA. Officially he is Chief Director of Education for Ontario. This year the President was Dr. H. P. Moffatt, NS Deputy Minister. The incoming President is, for the first time, from a school board—Dr. C. C. Goldring, Toronto Director of Education.

The scope of the CEA's work is reflected in the program of this year's convention. Six main areas of education will be under discussion: Curriculum, Urban Education, Rural Education, Vocational Education, Teacher Training and Art Education.

In addition, two special reports will be heard from Dr. M. E. LaZerte who, with Dr. Léon Lortie of the University of Montreal, has been making a study of the articulation of high schools and universities, and from Brother Luke, Dean of the Institut Pédagogique Saint-Georges, Laval Rapids, Que., who will speak on vocabulary studies being conducted at the Institut.

With such a comprehensive program, with such important surveys finished and a new one just begun, the Canadian Education Association has progressed very far beyond its early, loosely-organized beginnings. Then it was often, good-naturedly, called "The social club for Deputy Ministers of Education." Now, through its closely-knit membership, it is the voice of education in Canada.

STRING SECTION of the Calgary Symphony rehearses under the direction of Clayton Hare. Attitude at the Arts Centre is informal. Concerts and radio broadcasts originate from the centre, despite lack of space that forces audiences to sit on stairs, landings, and take culture the hard way.

—Photos by Gar Lunney for NFB

*SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT*

# Calgary's Culture Centre

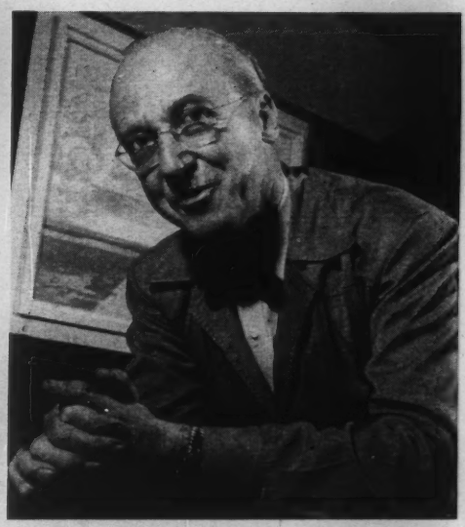
## by Len Marquis

SIX YEARS ago, a group of culture-minded Calgarians launched an experiment in the field of community activities. Their baby: an art centre that would provide citizens with a place to explore and exploit their interests in drama, art, and music, as well as to indulge in their favourite hobbies.

Even the most optimistic weren't too hopeful of success. Funds were non-existent and though the founders had footed the rent for a city-owned house, equipment and furnishings were needed before the Centre could open its doors. But with western enthusiasm they organized fund-raising campaigns, talked organizations into promising support, wangled grants from the city and province.

Today the Allied Arts Centre, a 28-room mansion in the swank Mount Royal district, is thriving. Every available inch of space in the 18 usable rooms is utilized for classes and group activities. There are life-drawing classes on the third floor, lectures and an art gallery on the second. Three-year-old ballerinas, a creative writing workshop and a chamber music society hold sway on an excellent

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36



DIRECTOR Archie Key has been the mainspring in the Arts Centre's development. Membership, together with the affiliated organizations, is 6,000.

CERAMICS instructor Robert Gibson supervises as eleven-year-old Gail Anderson "throws" a bowl on the potter's wheel. Shellcraft is also taught at classes.

FENCING instructress Nora Stackard parries a thrust by A. T. Jacobson. The centre operates on a civic grant, charges membership and instruction fees.

# Settling the Successorship

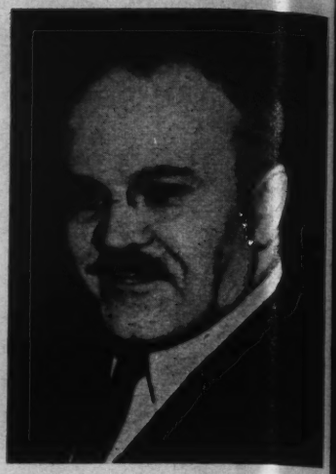
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

which must have tongues buzzing all over the USSR.

*Pravda* does, however, say this much: that the Politburo is to be reorganized as the Party Praesidium, "since the name 'praesidium' corresponds more to those functions which are in fact being exercised by the Politburo at the present time." And then, very briefly, *Pravda* disposes of the Orgburo: "Insofar as concerns the current organizational work of the Central Committee, as practice has shown it is appropriate to concentrate this work in one organ, the Secretariat, in connection with which in the future there shall be no Orgburo."

I don't wish to suggest that the party congress is being called only to rearrange the party organs so as to secure the succession to Stalin. The need to maintain enthusiasm and discipline in the party, so much stressed in *Pravda's* special edition on the congress, is quite sufficient reason in itself for a new jamboree.

There has been much complaint in the Soviet press during the past few years about flagging party discipline and spreading nepotism and corruption. But never has it been put so plainly as by Nikita Krushchev, Secretary of the Central Committee and the man who is to present the new statutes to the congress, who now writes that the idea has spread that there is one law for members of the party and another one for its leaders.



MOLOTOV, in Politburo since 1925, seems to have missed out on successorship partly because of age (62), may still become one of triumvirate with Beria, Malenkov.

Ordinary members he says, are not to be deterred from reporting shortcomings to the higher-ups by the attitude of their local leader that this would reflect on the work of the party. "The party must fight such dignitaries mercilessly . . . The constitution must provide that *party members not only have the right but the obligation to report shortcomings to higher organs* . . . Those interfering with such reportage must be harshly punished."

THE *New York Times* correspondent in Moscow thinks that this is the most important rule change to be presented to the congress; and that paper's commentator on Soviet affairs, Harry Schwartz, says this is a declaration of open season against all middle rank party leaders in the country, and an assurance that persons making criticisms will be protected.

A further important purpose of the congress is to get a full head of steam under the new Five-Year-Plan. If its goals have been announced 20 months late, this is only a Russian custom; the Third Five-Year Plan was announced at the last party congress, some 15 months late. These goals, calling for the increase of steel production by 62 per cent and of all industrial production by 70 per cent, within the five year period, appear preposterous, and all the more so

*Impression of "Dry End" of one of Provincial's fine paper making machines — by Ross Mendes*

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—Miller

VISHINSKY, so much in the news as Foreign Minister, is not in the Politburo.

since a great improvement in living standards is also laid down. But an analysis of the Five-Year Plan is beyond the scope of this article.

It may be thought that all this is to take the party congress too seriously; that either nothing much will happen there or we won't learn what actually does happen. Certainly times have changed since, as in the early Soviet days, the party congress was a convention which actually picked the leaders and debated the platform.

In those days the party congress was the ultimate power in the land. After the Great Purge of 1936-38, in which Stalin lumped together and liquidated all who had ever opposed him on one question or another, all real debate ceased and the idea that the congress picked the Central Committee and the Central Committtee picked the Secretariat and the Politburo became pure pretence. Stalin picked everybody on top, and Stalin's henchmen picked those further down.

Nevertheless, the congress of March 1939 proved to be a forum of world importance. If it didn't set the line, at least it was told the line. Molotov gave a full review of the Third Five-Year Plan and Stalin a major foreign policy speech, and both speeches were published in full. They were discussed by Communists all over the world, because the party congress is supposed to give just such policy guidance. And if it is to give policy guidance, it is impossible to conceal the line or fail to publish the speeches.

In short, if the Communists are going to learn anything from this, we are bound to learn something. It is a cinch that we will pay more attention to it than we did to the proceedings of the last congress, in March, 1939, at which Stalin publicly made his first bid for a deal with Hitler.


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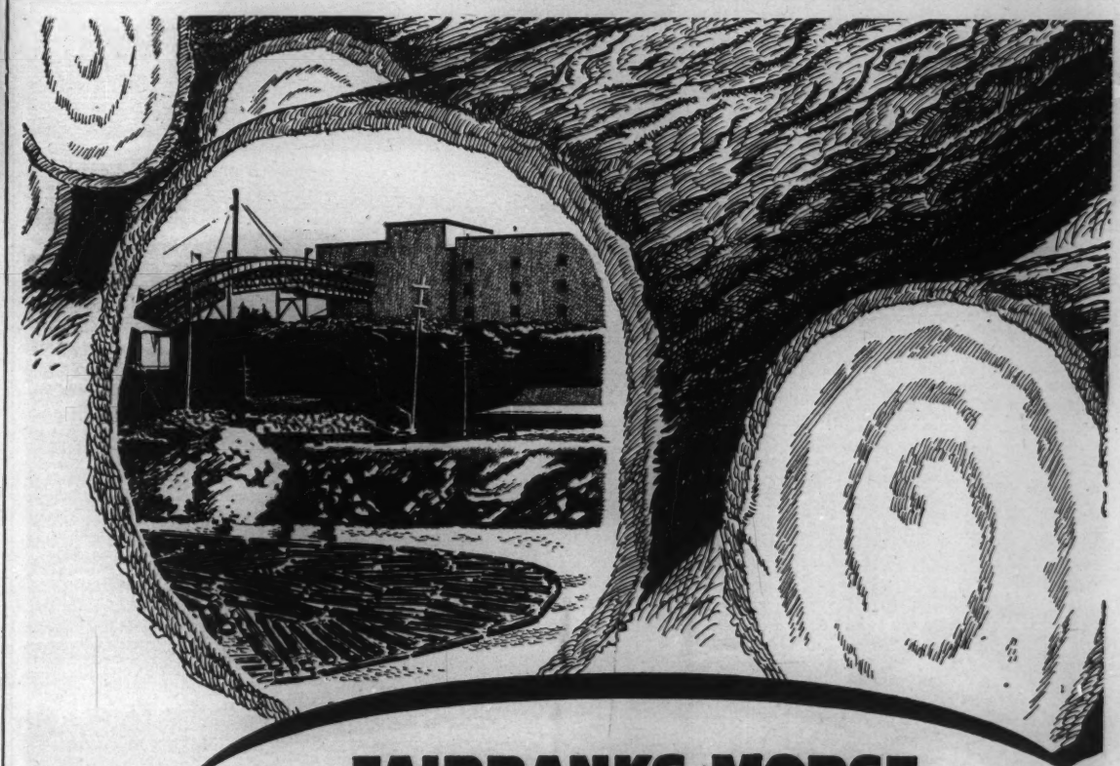

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ALL CANADIAN COAST TO COAST

# The Hand That Feeds Us

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

the domestic market stems from complaints by consumers. Most offences are discovered by Food and Drug inspectors who visit stores and shops in their areas and pick up samples regularly for routine analysis. Often dealers will co-operate by pointing out new products they are stocking.

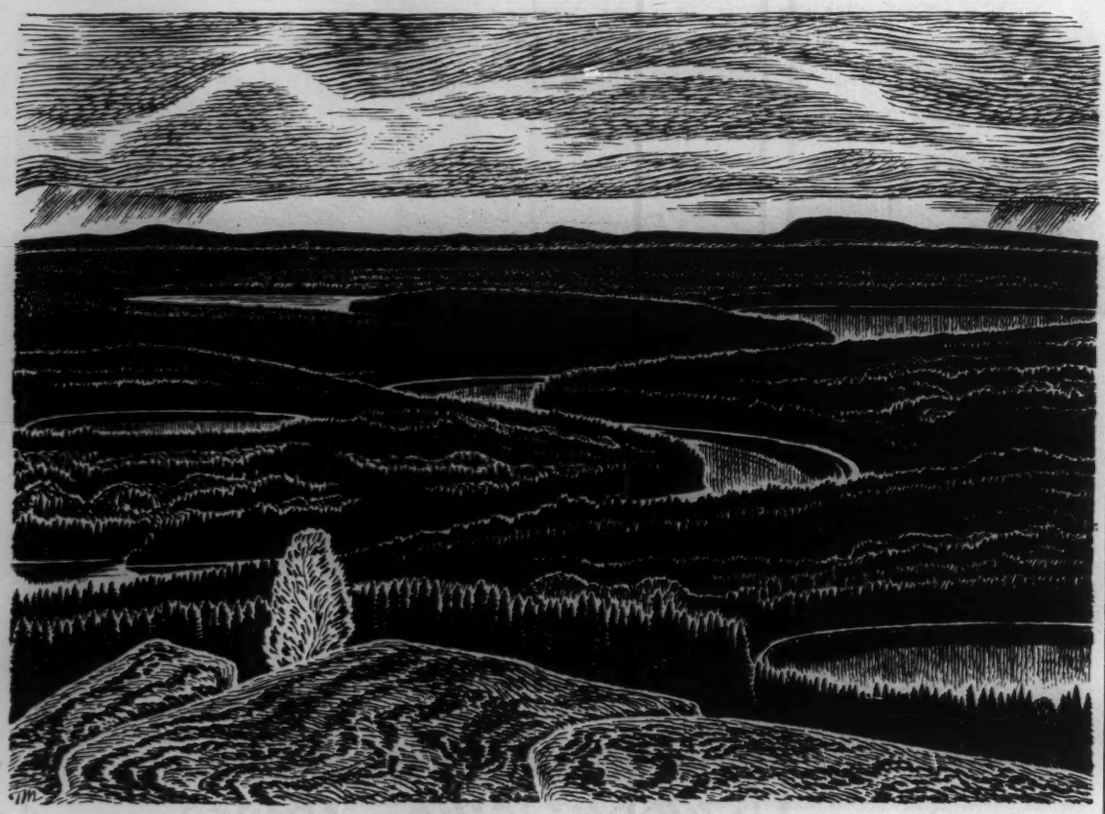
If a complaint is made, the Food and Drug Division doesn't want the can or package with which something was found wrong. They want identification of the product and the seller, and to know if a complaint has been taken up with the seller. Then the inspector will get a sample of the goods himself, and take whatever action is necessary.

Sometimes one complaint might lead to a survey of a whole industry, and in an extreme case, a manufacturer's entire stock might be found defective and ordered destroyed. Most surveys of food-producing industries are routine, however, such as the survey of the ice-cream industry being carried out across the Dominion now. This involves sampling and testing ice cream from all the manufacturers, to determine ingredients used, and their amounts.

The Food and Drug Divisions also read the labels, something housewives should always do. They make sure that no false claims are being made. Regulations concerning vitamins, for instance, are especially strict. There is an official list of recognized vitamins. A drug or dietary supplement that contains a labelled vitamin not on the "social register" must also be labelled "For Experimental Use Only", and must not be advertised to the general public. If vitamin concentration is below a definite minimum, it can't be named on the label at all, and if above a definite maximum, the label must contain a note that the product is "For Therapeutic Use Only". There are also strict limits concerning claims for the beneficial results for vitamins.

Food and drug labels must show the ordinary name of the product, the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor, contents of the package if the gross weight is two ounces or more, a complete list of ingredients by their ordinary names, and the name of any added color and preservative. Terms such as "Fancy" and "Choice" on canned fruit and vegetables have to be consistent with the definitions under the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

If a manufacturer has a secret formula that he wants to protect, he registers his product under the Proprietary or Patented Medicine Act, and their legend must appear on the label. But the formula must be approved for safety by the medical ad-

"THE FOREST", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by Thoreau MacDonald.*

*Spruce, which carpets most of the woodlands, is the most important source of pulp.*

One fifth of the wood

Pulp and paper takes only a fifth of the forest consumption, less than the loss by fire, insects, and disease. Yet this growing industry is the greatest industrial producer and buyer of goods and services in the land. Canada's prosperity depends on pulp and paper.

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visers of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The Food and Drug Divisions are responsible for keeping advertisers in check, as well. Radio advertising isn't as hard to check. Scripts are submitted in advance to the Division when they are to mention food or drug products. A close watch is kept on the newspaper columns, where a claim for a cure for heart disease, for instance, might show up in the personals. This is one of the diseases in which self-medication could be dangerous, so no claim can be made for cure or treatment of it. The same goes for cancer, diabetes, infantile paralysis and a number of others.

Television in Canada could produce some nice problems for the Food and Drug Divisions. It is harder to say when a picture is overstepping the bounds laid down by the regulations than it is in the case of words. The answer may be to have television advertisements put on film first, so that officials can pass judgment on them before they are shown.

If a breach of regulations has occurred, either in advertising, labelling, or in the standard of food sold, the Division takes every step to force the offender to conform. Sometimes a prosecution in the courts is the only way. In this case, an inspector picks up official samples—one for the analyst, a duplicate, and one which is left with the seller.

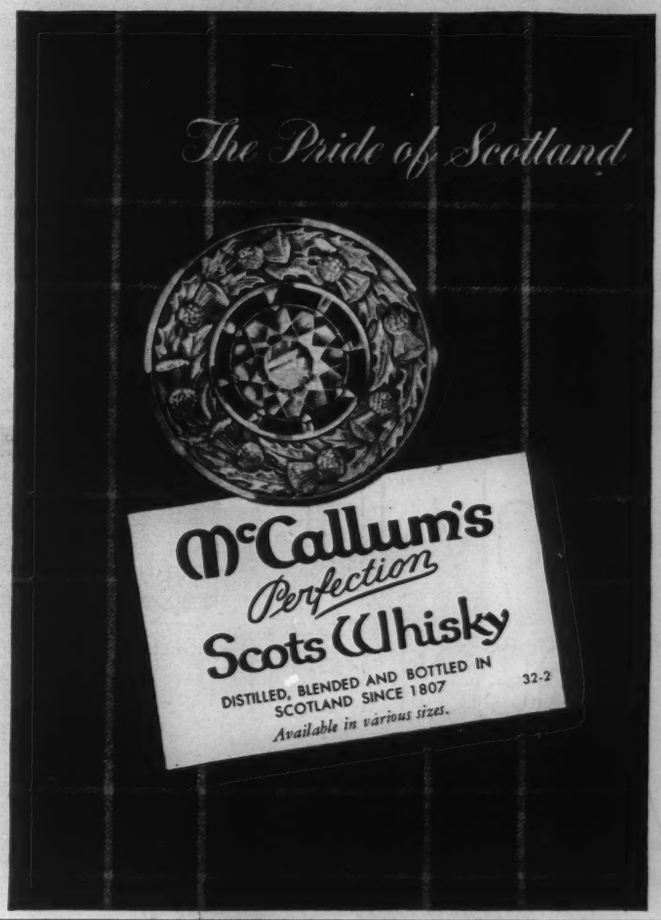
The sample is analyzed, and in the case of an adulteration or violation, instructions are issued to the inspector by the regional director to proceed with a prosecution. Sometimes a lawyer is called in, sometimes not, and the case is tried. The analyst may have to appear as a witness too.

One of the headaches of the Divisions has been the new wonder drugs, which may have secondary reactions that are harmful and which do not show up for months, perhaps. A new section was added to the regulations in September of last year to give authority to hold them if it was considered necessary until all the ramifications of their use is fully understood.

Another problem that has turned up recently is the control of cosmetics, some of which may contain ingredients that could cause blindness if improperly used. A warning to this effect must be indicated on the label very clearly if such ingredients are used.

Such developments call for constant changes in the regulations, and a revision of the Food and Drugs Act was introduced at the last session of Parliament in the Senate. It will probably proceed in the fall, with the revision in the direction of simplification.

Chemists working in the Food and Drug Divisions laboratories have a varied existence. One day they may be checking a sample from a shipment of nuts; the next they may be checking on a can of fruit. Imports usually come first, since they are being held, usually, until the samples are analyzed. But the variety makes it difficult to plan in advance a work schedule for the analysts.

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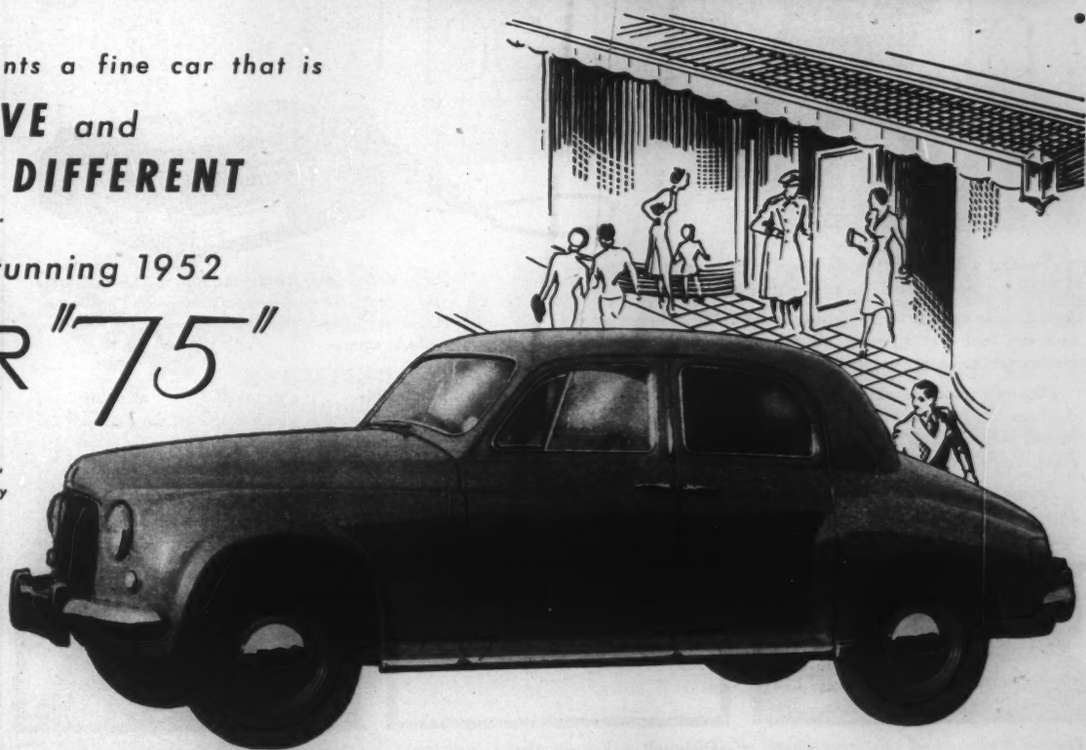

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## Ottawa View

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

will be hoping to have them equipped with the more powerful Orenda, which should then be streaming from the production line at Malton.

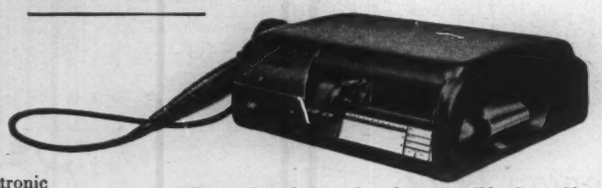
The lags in the defence program, which are unquestioned, mostly affect remoter commitments. It will take us longer than was planned to prepare all the equipment for mobilization. Home defence plans are behind in some respects.

THIS part of the program never got much publicity; but NATO plans have always provided for certain forces to be available within different periods after mobilization. This readiness, rather than the actual forces in being, is what has been delayed. And this is true not only of Canada but of the other members.

One of the keys to the scale of next year's defence expenditure will be the actual expenditure this year. It's still almost impossible to predict how far we shall fall short of spending the $2.1 billion provided in the budget. No one expects to spend it all, but whether we are short by $100 million or $200 million or more depends on the next six months. It will be affected, amongst other things, by the strikes which have held up defence production in three or four lines. The shipyard strike in particular might delay work for far longer than its actual duration. Several minesweepers were being rushed to readiness for launching. If they can't be launched before freeze-up on the St. Lawrence, there'll be six months delay automatically.

Next year's defence effort will comprise almost entirely the continuation of projects started in the financial year. There's no big new project to start, unless you count construction at the new New Brunswick training camp which will not be started before next spring. This means that, if political considerations were not involved and if NATO doesn't come up with any major new plans, next year's expenditure should be an almost automatic development of this year's. In major respects there can't be very much variation without some utterly arbitrary interference like cancellation of contracts. But of course that leaves a good many lesser decisions which might add up to a good deal of money.

Only this [redacted] fascinating belt brings you electronic dictation at its best!



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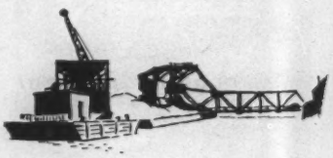

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# What Oil is Doing for Us

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

inseparable. Meanwhile there has been at least some show of political amiability on Canada's part, for even when the Province of Alberta barred the export of natural gas to its Canadian neighbors, while building reserves to meet its own future requirements, a permit was granted to pipe gas from the Pakowki Lake area in southern Alberta over the border into Montana as a defence measure.

To paint a picture of a forest of derricks reaching from Fort St. John in British Columbia, on the west, through Alberta and Saskatchewan to Virden in Manitoba, the most easterly discovery at this writing, is certainly not the intention here. But this is the favorable area, and throughout its length and the 800 miles of its north-south depth, it is all country worthy of examination.

The torch was kindled near the small town of Leduc, 20 miles south of Edmonton. That was little more than five years ago, and in the following year the Redwater field, on the other side of the capital, came in. Today there are 800 producing wells in the Leduc-Woodbend area, 900 in Redwater, and the blaze has spread across the Province. Since Leduc blew in, either gas or oil has been released from Nature's prison in every part of the Province.

The intriguing aspect of the new fields is not, at this time, their production figures but the huge area which they dot on the map. The emphasis, however, is on the area as a whole, border to border. The vast empire which reaches from the point where the Rockies fall down to the Great Plains, eastward for more than 800 miles is all potential oil country. With current activities largely exploratory in nature in the newer fields, between 15 and 20 wells are nevertheless being brought in every week.

SASKATCHEWAN, slower to ignite than Alberta, has caught fire at last. For several years prairie gossip tended to take two flatly contradictory lines, the first of which held that the Socialist administration was averse to having its resources "exploited" by private capital, while the second maintained that private capital lived in fear of confiscation by the Socialists.

No shred of evidence supports either of the gossip-mongers' "lines". In the first place, Saskatchewan's Socialists have probably not introduced as much socialistic legislation in their two consecutive terms in office as stands on the books of many of the US states of the Union or of such capitalist-minded provinces as Ontario. Certainly the Government has never shown confiscatory tendencies. In the second place, since the gate has been opened, responsible capital has shown every desire to take advantage of the opportunity to search for oil and gas in Saskatchewan. Closer to the truth than all the gossip heard is probably the statement that Saskatchewan, lacking experience in exploration and development, has been taking time to study and learn before plunging blindly into the search for oil.

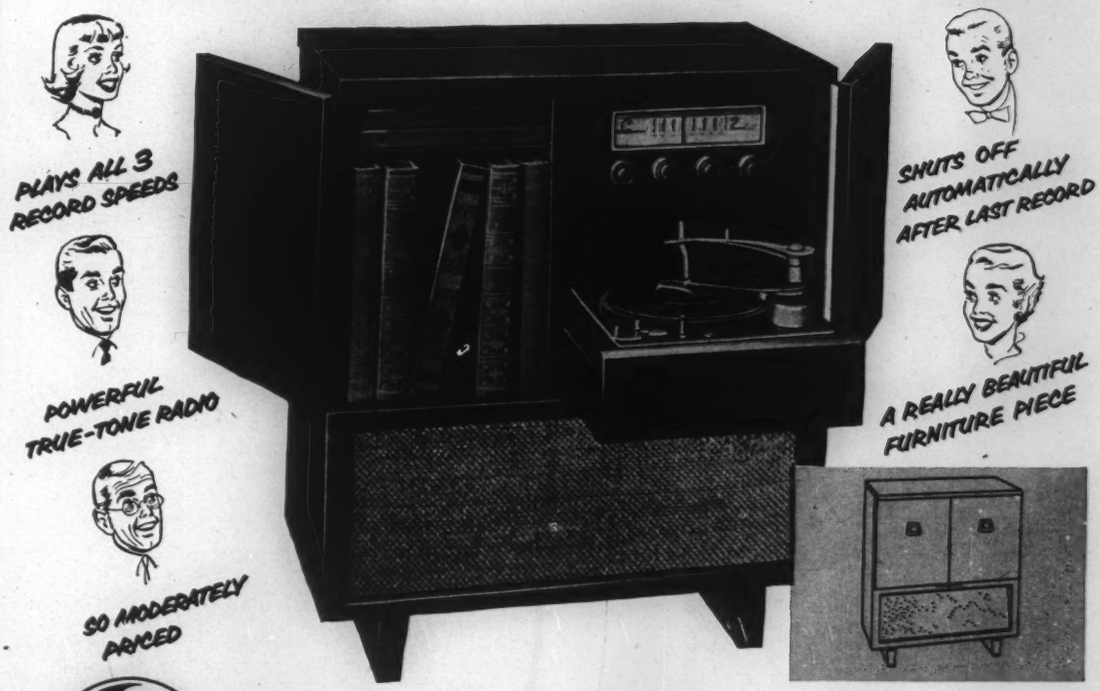
Latterly, the emphasis has come down heavily on the search for and development of natural gas, developed in fabulous commercial quantity in the Alberta fields (and latterly across the border in British Columbia), but which the Government in Edmonton firmly refused to allow to be exported across the Provincial boundary until recently (excepting the defence allotment to Montana).

After turning thumbs down on export applications as recently as 1951, on the ground that known reserves of gas were no more than enough to provide for Alberta's own requirements for the next 30 years, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board of the Province has now established what may be termed a limited export policy, which the Legislature has approved.

Prior to this decision, the Board urged operators to step up the search for gas, as distinct from oil. The immediate result was literally scores of new discoveries and a huge addition to the known gas reserves of the Province.

This rapid accretion of new reserves was followed, during the first half of 1952, by the "restricted export" policy, under which natural gas


They've got everything!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MODEL C-711—Large size deluxe cabinet in Walnut, Mahogany and Light Oak. Highly selective 6-tube radio receiver. Illuminated slide-rule dial and built-in Beam-A-Scope antenna. New type record player stops after last record. Plays all three record sizes and all three speeds. Capacity 10 records. Large record storage space.

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**Model C-710** (shown above) is available in gleaming hand-rubbed Walnut, Mahogany or Light Oak. Plays ten records of standard sizes and shuts off automatically after the last record. Has full 10-inch Alnico 5 Dynapower speaker, built-in Beam-A-Scope antenna, 6 tubes. Continuous tone control, large record storage space . . . truly outstanding value.

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will flow from the northwestern part of the Province across the British Columbia border, where it will be joined by additional supplies drawn from wells in the Peace River region of BC. The combined Alberta-BC gas flow will then course southward through Pine Pass to supply communities in the interior of British Columbia to make delivery in the flourishing cities on the coast.

The problem involved in transporting natural gas from northern Alberta and northeastern British Columbia to the Pacific coast, as with oil, is one of markets. According to experts of Westcoast Transmission, the Government's "chosen instrument" as builder and operator of the proposed line, the BC market will absorb no more than 12.6 billion cubic feet of gas in the first peak year of the new pipe's operation, whereas a market of at least four, possibly five, times this amount awaits the operator who can first reach the Pacific Northwest.

Without this market the British Columbia section of the line could not be profitably operated, and, therefore, would not be built. Thus, in exporting *any* gas westward across its border, Alberta must find an American market for most of its product.

The market which lies to the west, in BC and the states of the Pacific Northwest, is not merely the logical but is the only market available to the immense reserves of natural gas which underlie the Peace River country. To pipe it into Edmonton, Calgary, or any part of central Alberta, already abounding in developed fields, is out of the economic question. The coast, on the other hand, has no other adjacent supply. A great day dawned for the Peace River country when Alberta approved its export plans and the Federal Government in Ottawa okayed the transmission proposals put before its Transport Commission.

The "internal export" situation (export from Alberta to Canada's eastern provinces) is still somewhat obscured at this writing by the Provincial limited-export policy. The ultimate answers are clear, however. The natural gas supply of central Alberta will be held at home to fill domestic requirements. That of the northwestern part of the Province will go to its only available market, the Pacific Northwest. That of the southwestern area—notably the contents of the huge Pincher Creek field—will probably be divided between use within the Province and a rationed export. Gas from southeastern Alberta will go to the eastern prairie Provinces, and possibly onward to Ontario and Quebec.

FROM THE foregoing, the reader will realize that with natural gas, as with oil, the Canadian fields are in the second phase which lies between discovery and full market use, but that the movement is sharply towards a market which will absorb wisely administered output. Moving towards complete self dependence in oil (though, as noted, a policy of reciprocity will be required in deliveries between the United States and Canada in order to strike an economic balance), it is apparent that Canada already has established reserves of natural gas beyond her own needs.

The goose, indeed, hangs high on the prairies. Before the year is out Edmonton will open a $54 million chemical plant to produce a range of products fabricated from liquefied petroleum gases. Another newcomer is a polythene plastic unit, erected at a cost of $13 million. Natural gas energy is attracting other plants, including a nickel refinery at Fort Saskatchewan.

How far such internal industrial development can go, however, is problematical, once the petro-chemical plants and others for the removal of such materials as butane and propane from the "wet" gases of the region have moved in. Alberta and the prairies in general are off the beaten track, insofar as heavy industrialization is concerned.

That is not the central point, however (though admittedly it is of vital importance to the native). Oil and gas are making Alberta rich beyond the rosiest dreams its people dreamed a mere five years ago. The rapidly expanding development may well do likewise for British Columbia and for Saskatchewan. But more important than the local impact is that on Canada as a whole, and on the security of the continent. A Have Not in the world of oil as recently as VJ-Day, Canada today ranks among the important producers, is headed for self-sufficiency and surpluses, and already knows herself to be secure in one of the age's most vital products.

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# A Library for All Canada

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

list the contents of libraries owned by the Federal Government. It has already listed and included in the union catalogue the contents of other important libraries in the capital, including the reference collection of the Ottawa Public Library and the library of the University of Ottawa. Reaching out still further, it has secured copies of the catalogues of eight important libraries in other cities, and its ambition is to expand its union catalogue until it becomes truly national in scope, and includes a key to the contents of every important book collection in Canada. This is not an impossible objective. If all goes well the project should be completed — or very nearly completed—within five years.

A national union catalogue will serve many useful purposes. It will show, for example, what books are available in Canadian libraries, and, conversely, what books they lack. The catalogue will therefore be an invaluable guide to the National Library when the latter begins to acquire books and build up its collections on a large scale.

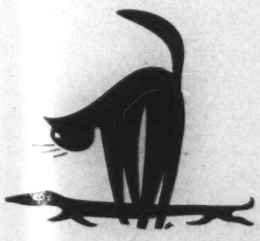
A union catalogue will also enable many librarians — including the National Library—to share the use of their books with one another. Every library must, of course, have on its own shelves such things as a good encyclopaedia and a good dictionary.

But Canadian libraries as a whole possess literally millions of books (for the most part older titles) that are used relatively seldom. This does not mean that they are useless or uninteresting, or that they are not worth keeping. But it does mean that most libraries should avoid buying copies of them, always provided that they can find a copy, and arrange to borrow it, when some particular book is needed. When the national union catalogue is completed it will be possible to find out quickly and economically where the nearest copy of a wanted title is to be found—and if no copy exists in Canada, the National Library will become aware of the fact, and can, if it seems wise and necessary, take steps to secure one.

The Bibliographic Centre's companion project—the listing of all new publications of Canadian interest—is equally wide in its scope and intention. For many years the Toronto Public Library compiled an annual *Canadian Catalogue of Books*; the Centre's catalogue, published monthly under the title *Canadiana*, is simply a further development of this pioneer list. Each issue is divided into two parts. The first lists all new books and pamphlets issued commercially and privately that the Centre has been able to trace, while new publications of the Government of Canada and its agencies are described in Part II.

Keeping track of Canadian publications may sound like a simple matter, but in reality it is a task of great difficulty. The physical size of the country, the virtually clandestine manner in which many worthwhile items of regional interest are published, and the lack of catalogues and lists of a kind that are taken for granted in Great Britain and the United States account in part for this. All the Centre claims as yet is that *Canadiana* is the best list of current Canadian publications that has yet appeared. In 1951 approximately 2600 items were listed, and the total will be substantially higher in 1952. The bulk of this material is not recorded elsewhere. A rough check indicates that not more than a quarter of it is included in any of the great standard reference works, such as the catalogue of the Library of Congress, to which librarians and others habitually turn for information about recent books.

*Canadiana* is sent each month to nearly 500 Canadian libraries. Month by month it is undoubtedly making Canadians who live in one part of the country more aware of the interesting and useful things that are being pub-

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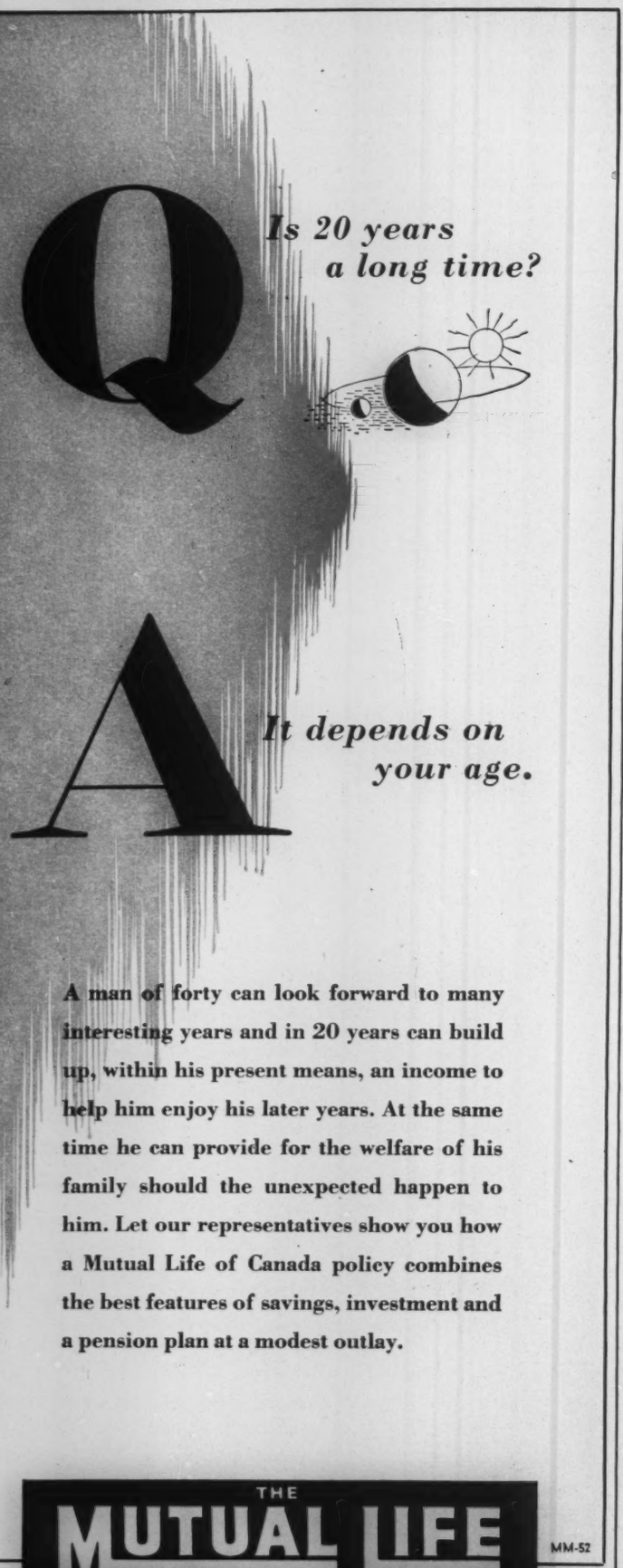


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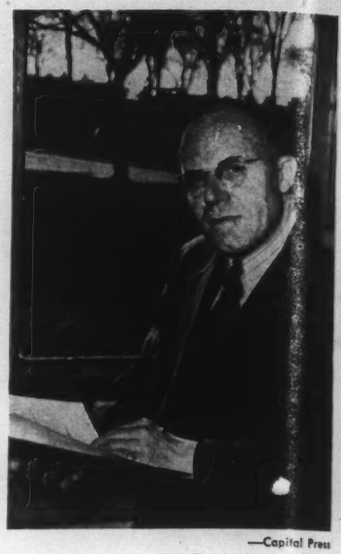
lished in the other parts. In particular, English - speaking Canadians are learning much about the great variety of material printed in French-speaking Canada, for titles in French and English are listed side by side. Literatures in other languages are represented with surprising frequency.

Someone will say that these are, after all, only side issues. What about the books that will constitute the National Library proper?

Eventually we hope and expect that the National Library of Canada will become one of the world's important book collections, with holdings in certain fields that will compare favorably with those in such famous institutions as the British Museum Library, the Library of Congress and the Bibliothèque Nationale. But this objective will be attained in cooperation with other libraries, for it would be folly for the National Library to waste its energy and money in duplicating collections that are already in existence, and readily accessible for research purposes. It has no intention, for example, of entering the scientific fields already served by the libraries of the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board and the Department of Agriculture, to mention only three. To begin with it will be concerned chiefly with two things: first, the very considerable task of absorbing the tens of thousands of books that are already available to it, notably in the Library of Parliament, and, secondly, in building up collections in fields not at present adequately represented in Canadian libraries. These neglected fields are numerous and important, and they will offer ample scope for the development of the National Library for some time to come.

IT WILL not be easy to find copies of many of the books required. Many are rare, and will have to be picked up as opportunity offers. Photographic facsimilies, which can now be produced easily and relatively cheaply, will provide a stop-gap solution in many instances. Some of the possibilities offered by the use of such facsimiles are illustrated by a copying project that is now nearing completion.

Thanks to the financial support of a public-spirited publisher, the Bibliographic Centre has been able to make a systematic effort to secure a microfilm copy of every book, pamphlet, broadside, etc., printed in Canada up to 1800. Some 800 items have survived, though only one or two copies of many of them have been found, and these are now housed in the treasure rooms of widely scattered libraries. Thanks to the microfilm camera, and the generous cooperation of the institutions owning the originals, the Centre now has facsimiles of 750 of the 800 titles, and it hopes to secure copies of the rest before long. Original copies of these items would cost a fortune, and owing to their scarcity could not in fact be purchased at any price; yet the facsimiles will enable the Centre to make any one of them available to a scholar anywhere in the country who has need of it.



—Capital Press

DR. W. KAYE LAMB

As all this indicates, the National Library will be very far from being "just another library for Ottawa". True, a person who wishes to use its reading rooms and have direct access to all its resources will have to come to the library itself. But those resources will be designed to stand behind and when necessary supplement the book collections of any library in Canada which may have need of them.

By "library" we really mean, of course, the serious readers who make use of a library. When a reader finds that the library available to him does not possess the material he needs, he will ask his librarian to apply to Ottawa for assistance. The help given may vary in character. If the National Library itself owns the book or books required, it may supply them on inter-library loan. If the titles in question should happen to be extremely rare or costly, the National Library may prefer to supply a photographic facsimile (photostat or microfilm) of the books, or portions of books, which are needed. If the National Library does not own the book asked for, its union catalogue will enable it to find out what other library does possess a copy, and to forward the request to it.

To coordinate the country's book resources and to supplement them where necessary is thus the fundamental purpose of the National Library. This is obviously a long-term undertaking, but the Bibliographic Centre, now a part of the new National Library, is already providing services which are effective contributions to the program. These are, of course, only first steps. But longer strides will follow shortly, and it should soon be clear to all that the library is on the march towards its objective of country-wide service.

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DR. W. KAYE LAMB *is Dominion Archivist and Chairman of the National Library Committee.*

U.S. BUSINESS

# Alaska, Kitimat & Aluminum

by R. L. Hoadley

THE RACE is on between Canadian and U.S. aluminum concerns for cheap water power in the north country with Canada having the advantages of an early start. Alaska is the answer of the largest aluminum company in the States to the Kitimat project in British Columbia. The aluminum Company of America, one time affiliate of the Aluminum Company of Canada, has vaguely talked of an aluminum smelter and power project near Skagway for the last two years. Now the scheme has jelled and the big Alaskan development which Alcoa has "under consideration" is out in the open with all its implications. It is, in brief, a $400 million plan to produce 200,000 tons of aluminum annually in the Taiya valley district and would require four years to complete. Tunnels under the Rocky Mountains would bring water from Canada's Yukon River to the proposed Alaskan installations.

It is well that Alcoa, in announcing the project, was careful to say it was "under consideration." The proposal has many hurdles to clear before it becomes a project in being. The mountain must come to Mohammed. Authorizations must be secured from the Canadian Government for "export" of the water and construction of an electric power dam and generating station in Canada. To "sweeten" such an application Alcoa officials point out that the development would be of great value in building up not only Alaska but also the Canadian northwest. Establishment of a year-round steamship service was mentioned in this respect. One wonders how Canadians would react to such a plan to use Canadian power resources so soon after Congress turned a deaf ear to the Seaway.

INVOLVED also would be the purchase of 20,000 acres of land in the Taiya district for the power plant facilities and a townsite. Under U.S. laws affecting Alaska, there is no way for Alcoa to acquire this land. Congress would have to pass the necessary permissive legislation. On occasion the three big U.S. aluminum concerns have fought like cats and dogs on matters involving expansion of their domestic competitors. The Reynolds and Kaiser aluminum companies have had powerful friends in Congress in the past. Will these political friends back the Alcoa project if and when it comes before Congress? In the past the domestic Big Three have been united only in their opposition to the U.S. buying metal from Canada on a long-term contract. Kaiser and Reynolds may not relish the idea of Alcoa alone having access to cheap Canadian power. Somewhere in the process they may have to be included in the deal if it secures Congressional approval one or two years hence.

THERE is the possibility that the project had been rather hurriedly set up to forestall the purchase of British Columbian aluminum for the U.S. aluminum stockpile. At least, such connotations may be read in the significant comment of an Alcoa official that the U.S. Government would not be asked to contract to purchase any of the Taiya output.

At first blush, the project seems exceedingly complicated. Involved will be the federal governments of Canada and the U.S. The Alaskan territorial government, Canadian provinces and possibly several western states will have their fingers in the pie. Competing U.S. aluminum companies might easily prove the villains in the case. And the proposed project smacks of the St. Lawrence Seaway in so many of its aspects that its consummation might take years of legislative effort.

■ Present U.S. aluminum ingot consumption is about 983,000 tons a year. The "Paley Commission" on raw materials estimated that about 20 years from now U.S. aluminum consumption will have increased by 291 per cent, and for the whole of the Free World the increase was estimated at 415 per cent.


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Montreal, Aug. 27, 1952.
S. C. Scadding, *Secretary*

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The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend.
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## Longevity — & Its Cost

IN RECENT YEARS there have been two things of which those concerned with pension plans can be reasonably sure: that the length of life is becoming greater and the value of the dollar is becoming less.

For a speech to the Society of Actuaries in Chicago last June, Laurence Coward, Chief Actuary with William M. Mercer Ltd., calculated sort of a sneak preview of recent mortality in Canada. He prepared figures of the ratio of actual deaths in 1950 to expected deaths on the Canadian Life Tables No. 2—the tables constructed from the 1941 census populations. Here's what he said:

"Making all allowances for the fact that these are very tentative tables, the results are rather sensational. At ages under 35, the mortality of men has fallen to about 65 per cent, and of women to about 55 per cent of what it was in 1941.

Around age 50 the mortality of men is about 93 per cent, and of women about 80 per cent of the 1941 level. At ages 60 to 70 for men there appears to be no improvement, although the mortality of women is about 85 per cent. Above age 70 there appears to have been a considerable improvement in mortality."

The figures were based directly on the population and deaths published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and while there may be certain errors in the population figures, "they would not," according to Coward, "disturb our conclusion that in general the improvement continues, and at the younger ages appears to be accelerating.

"For females over age 60 the improvement over the nine-year period is equivalent of rating back in age of about two years. There is a curious position that for females at some younger ages, the rating back in age may be greater than one year for each one calendar year."

THIS, of course adds to the problem of what steps should be taken to protect pension funds from the effects of improving mortality. It's a difficult problem. Contributions or premiums are paid many years before pensions are drawn; therefore the employer or insurance company is well on the hook before the extra liability is evident.

According to Coward, "it appears impossible to devise any routine or profit-sharing arrangement to protect against improving mortality. If an insurance company is underwriting group-annuity business, the only thing it can do is to make sure that the premium scale is adequate. Alternatively the company may enter into Deposit Administration.

"Improving mortality certainly hits the private self-administered trust fund, but in some ways the Trusteed Plan is better able to meet the blow. It has been said that no person or group of people ever grow old suddenly, and the extra cost due to longer


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By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
*Secretary.*

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lifetime comes out gradually in a way that most employers can meet. Nevertheless this isn't saving the employer anything; it merely softens the blow."

Coward believes that the solution lies in flexibility in our ideas and policies concerning retirement ages. "Lengthening life should go with lengthening working lifetime, and if people become so healthy that they can live another five years on the average, then I think they could probably work another five years. If retirement, for example, were fixed from time to time, so that life expectancy at retirement was always the same, there would be no loss due to improving mortality. In fact there would be a profit because there would be more contributions received into the fund.

"I believe that some form of Government Old Age Pensions is essential in a modern community by granting pensions as a right. However, the way Social Security operates in the United States has one serious defect in tending to freeze the normal retirement age at 65. In Canada the pensions are granted at age 70 as a right, regardless of means, and between 65 and 70 there are only means-test pensions. I think this will tend to make age 70 the virtual maximum age of retirement in Canada and I know that there are feelings in some quarters that if the Government can resist the demands for pensions as a right at age 65 for the next few years, there may be a change in social thinking so that age 70 and not 65 will be regarded as the normal retirement age."

*RECORDS*

## New Releases

PAGLIACCI — *Leoncavallo.* This isn't the greatest opera in the world, but few operas have more stirring or intensely satisfying moments than the great prologue, the famed "Vesti la giubba" and *Nedda's* aria in the first act, when they are given the kind of performance they justly deserve, and get, in this recording.

Big-voiced tenor Richard Tucker steps into the role of *Canio,* the broken-hearted clown, as though it had been created for him, and makes the utmost of the opportunity presented him for dramatic and highly emotional interpretation by the play-within-a-play construction of the opera.

Lucine Amara gives the shallow character of *Nedda* an unexpected depth as she sings simply and unaffectedly the somewhat formal and stilted music Leoncavallo has written for *Colombina* in the last act, and provides an excellent foil for *Pagliacco* as she attempts to draw him back into his role as puppet.

Clifford Harvuot sings *Silvio,* her real-life lover, and Thomas Hayward is *Peppe, Colombina's* lover in the farce. Giuseppe Valdengo is *Tonio,* the plotter, in a role that is all anti-climax for any baritone after the glorious prologue, which he sings superbly.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

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# BOOK REVIEWS

## Man, Nature and Nothing

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA — by Ernest Hemingway—*Saunders*—$3.00.

**by Melwyn Breen**

THERE is nothing in the new book that was not there before. There is the same pre-occupation with suffering, violence and death; there's the same central figure, the man of complete simplicity, the type that Hemingway admires most; there's the same relation between one man (who in different disguises is always himself) and a menacing alien universe. All the themes — except one—that pervade the earlier books and make them successes or failures according to his shifts of attitude toward them are present in the short space of 30,000 words.

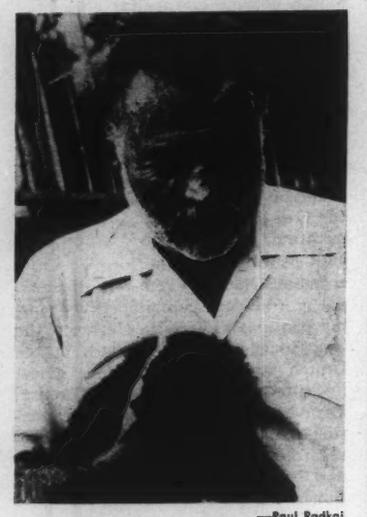
The only difference is the apparent shift away from what has been described as Hemingway's succumbing to his own myth. This does much to eradicate the impression of sophomoric preoccupation with prolonged and unconvincing sexual stamina that characterized the work from "For Whom the Bell Tolls" to "Across the River and Into the Trees".

The story is simple. The ingredients are the old fisherman Santiago, a 1500-pound marlin, a skiff with its used-up fishing gear, a pack of sharks and the deep, clear, brooding Atlantic Ocean. The old man hooks the fish; it tows him for two or three days before he can kill it (the fish is always "him" as the sea is always *"la mar"*); sharks attack and devour the carcass; the old man returns home with less than nothing, since he loses most of his gear.

In action and narrative it is superb, always controlled by Hemingway's certain authority over the subject matter. In style it is Hemingway at his most stripped, exercising the peculiar discipline he inherited with a difference from Flaubert. As W. H. Frohock has pointed out, the discipline is to check the words for their exact correlation with the emotion they are intended to convey and not with the action on the surface as with Flaubert.

With regard to the book's philosophic overtones—or, in Hemingway's case, "undercurrents" is probably the apter word — they too have always been there. They mar the book's final effect in exactly the way they have done in books of his before this. Once again, it is his complete admiration for "integrity" that is on display; "integrity" being courage, the will to endure through suffering, to get done what must be done regardless of violence and death. Santiago is old and tired. His left hand is subject to excruciating cramp. Yet he passes the line around his shoulders after hooking his marlin and holds it in lacerated hands, throughout the ordeal.

Once again it is integrity in the face of the kind of violence which,



—Paul Radkai
ERNEST HEMINGWAY

like bullfighting, is highly stylized, almost ritualistic. Santiago knows his marlin as the bullfighter knows his bull. He knows that the marlin's death is inevitable if only he can hold out, "They are not so intelligent as we who kill them; they are more noble and more able."

After the death Hemingway's profound pessimism — and the fundamental weakness of the story — becomes apparent. It is clear that the whole thing was a grim joke; it was all much ado about *nada*. It was actually much worse, for not only is Santiago poorer than before but during the struggle he became identified with the marlin: though he kills to live he must die a little with every killing. For all creatures are one and the antagonistic principle of the universe is a force that works through man *and* Nature, destroying through all of them. In the end no one wins except the sharks (who swallow the chunks in the very act of dying).

The tragedy, according to Hemingway, is that this integrity on the part of both the marlin and Santiago is doomed to be wasted.

The pessimism also is implicit in his repeated assertion that he ventured "too far out." "*Ay*," he cries when he sees the first of the sharks, and it is "just a noise such as a man might make, involuntarily, feeling the nail go through his hands and into the wood". (And we remember that the pain of crucifixion centres in the shoulders.) But the thing that Hemingway has always admired about Christ was not his message but that he had "guts". There is no hope of salvation; only a return to oblivion.

Santiago is also profoundly alone in his enterprise as Christ was. In "To Have and Have Not" the dying Morgan says, in one of the few moments of illumination in an otherwise lamentable book, " 'One man alone . . . ain't got no chance.' He shut his eyes. It had taken him a long time to get it out, and it had taken him all his life to learn it." So for Santiago: no chance against the sharks because the dice are loaded against him, nothing but his integrity.

In "To Have and Have Not" there was an attempt to crusade, even to present an aspect of class warfare and even a sense that the time might be when this isolation might be overcome. In "For Whom the Bell Tolls" there was the same violent inactivity for a cause that was hopelessly lost. In "Across the River and into the Trees" there was a kind of posturing, a narcissistic belief in the long-lasting of one's own integrity. In "The Old Man and the Sea", the game, even the game of integrity, isn't worth the candle. It has become the will to live that keeps the dumb ox revolving around the treadmill.

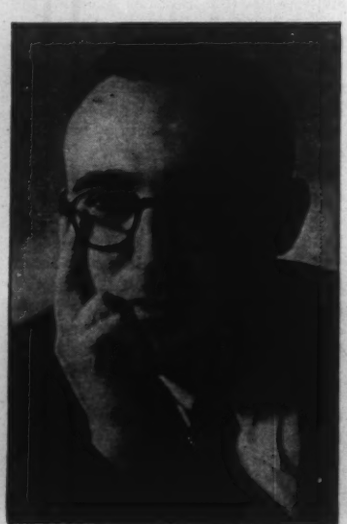
## Craftsman's Job

WITH HOPE FAREWELL—by Alexander Baron —*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.75.

**by John L. Watson**

LIKE his earlier "Rosie Hogarth", Mr. Baron's new book is about the unfashionable part of London and the people who live, breed and die in its musty mazes. It is written with the gentle and unaffected sympathy for the lonely and the dispossessed that has made Mr. Baron one of the important English novelists of the postwar period.

This is the story of Mark Strong, the son of lower-middle-class Jewish parents, who from his earliest years is made to realize that he is a little bit "different" from other people (who don't happen to be Jews) though he cannot comprehend in what the difference consists. His longing to be accepted by the society to whose conventions he is perfectly willing to conform is the tragedy of his childhood and adolescence. The war is both his salvation and his undoing: as



—Robin Adler, FRSA
ALEXANDER BARON

a fighter pilot in the RAF he learns what a society can be like that is founded on real brotherhood, in which relationships spring naturally from common qualities of courage and dedication, ignoring the superficial differences of race and religion.

After the war, naively believing that his sacrifices—a shattered body and a ruined career—have entitled him to a place in society where his "differentness" will no longer matter, Mark is horrified to find that the world is still very much as it was before. Disastrously involved in the anti-Semitic rioting which flared up in London during the Palestine crisis, he is driven to the edge of despair, only to find solace in the eternal truth that we are all, all of us, alone.

Mark Strong is a difficult character to penetrate. So complete is his degeneration, in fact, that one wonders whether he is really worth saving. But he is cut from whole cloth and his actions are consistent with his character and the nature of his misfortunes.

Alexander Baron's stature as a writer is constantly increasing. He has not yet succeeded in equalling the extraordinary beauty of his very first book, "From the City, From the Plough", perhaps because he has never since dealt with so noble a theme. But "With Hope Farewell" is certainly the most workmanlike of his books; it is professional writing in the best sense of the term.

## Animal Personality

KING SOLOMON'S RING — by Konrad Z. Lorenz—*Methuen and British Book Service* —$3.25.

**by B. K. Sandwell**

SOLOMON, as Kipling reminds us, "talked to a butterfly As a man would talk to a man". There is no evidence, and no reason to believe, that he got much change out of the butterfly, whose intellectual capacity we can safely assume to be restricted by the very limited size of his brain, to say nothing of the extreme brevity of his experience. But there are numerous creatures of somewhat larger size whose ideas would be of the profoundest interest to us if we could only manage to establish contact with them.

Dr. Lorenz is a scientist who has devoted his lifetime, and an immense capacity for intuitive understanding, to the effort to establish contact with ravens, shrews, monkeys, parrots and such "small deer" by the method of making himself completely familiar to them. He was able to persuade a brood of infant goslings to regard him as their mother, but only when he made the maternal sounds from the floor level; as soon as he tried it standing up they ignored him as a faker. His intimacy with a certain jackdaw was only kept alive by periodically allowing it to feed him with warm worm pulp, chewed up in the bird's own mouth as if for its own offspring. If he refused to take pulp with his mouth the bird insisted on stuffing it into the opening of his ear!

This fascinating book is for popular consumption and gives the record of hundreds of experiments in the development of a habit-relation between Dr. Lorenz and this or that speechless creature. It gives only glimpses of the vast fund of lore of animal psychology which has resulted from these relationships. Yet the experiments could never have been carried on if Dr. Lorenz had had nothing but a scientist's cold curiosity. There was a very genuine affection between him and many of his subjects.

## Lucid Critic

RUMOUR AND REFLECTION — by Bernard Berenson—*Longmans, Green*—$6.00.

**by Paul Duval**

IN HIS Preface to the present volume, the famed art critic, Bernard Berenson remarks: "What matters is not events but what we think about them". "Rumour and Reflection", then, is what the author thought about and observed during a period of semi-imprisonment in Italy through the war years, 1941-1944. Seasoned by more than 80 years of study and experience of humanity and the art it has produced, Mr. Berenson's diary is a shining cross-section of a rarely brilliant mind at work in solitude.

Born in America of Jewish origin and schooled at Harvard, Berenson has lived almost his entire adult life in Italy. Like George Santayana, with whom he shares the honor of being one of the finest sensibilities of our century, Berenson early cloistered himself in an Italian villa, *I Tatti*, and has ruled world opinion on Italian Renaissance painting from there. At the outbreak of hostilities with the United States, he found himself cut off from his former Italian friends and eventually obliged to leave his home.

In style and thought these remarkable ramblings and reports resemble Santayana also in style. In theme, they meander from religion to history, from Greek painting to Steinbeck and from Japan to Boston. Altogether, "Rumour and Reflection" may be summed up as an intimate series of snapshots of a critical sense that seems to have gained in lucidity with time.

The book is a "must" for Berenson enthusiasts, and an appetizing introduction to the man for those still unacquainted with his work.

## Writers & Writing

HANSON BALDWIN *New York Times*, MAX FREEDMAN, *Winnipeg Free Press*, RONALD MCEACHERN, *Financial Post*, HUGH KEENLEYSIDE, Director-General, Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations, were a few of writing fraternity speaking at Couchiching Conference.

Key speakers included Rt. Hon. HECTOR MCNEIL, Former Minister of State, United Kingdom Government, and DOUGLAS ABBOTT, who might be credited with giving more shockers than a mystery thriller to Canadians—as Minister of Finance.

More people were turned away, for lack of accommodation, than were present. An idea of the enthusiasm for this open forum discussion of Canadian social and economic problems in international setting, may be suggested by the case of tall, handsome MASON WADE of Ottawa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By Ely Culbertson

American Embassy. He arrived, seven years ago, as a speaker: has been coming back ever since—as a listener. Outstanding authority on French Canada his interest started when tracing original Parkman letters in Quebec. He has written "Francis Parkman: Heroic Historian", "The French-Canadian Outlook" and other books.

■ Cover of Canadian number *Fortune* wears a maple leaf, painted by BRIAN CONNELLY, "to symbolize articles on Canada." The young exponent of magic realism quotes:

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Issue is handsome, smooth, business-like: takes task of interpreting Canada seriously.

"What is a Canadian?" is done by usual group Canadians and semi-Canadians who can be depended upon to tell us all what we are like at the drop of an Indian feather. (We are a combination of British, French-Canadian, American.)

PROFESSOR LOWER, called quaintly the "northern gadfly", stings. "The educated man must expect to be lonely in Canada, because 99 per cent of the people around him are Philistines". Well—like is supposed to attract like—and can we help the Professor's predicament?

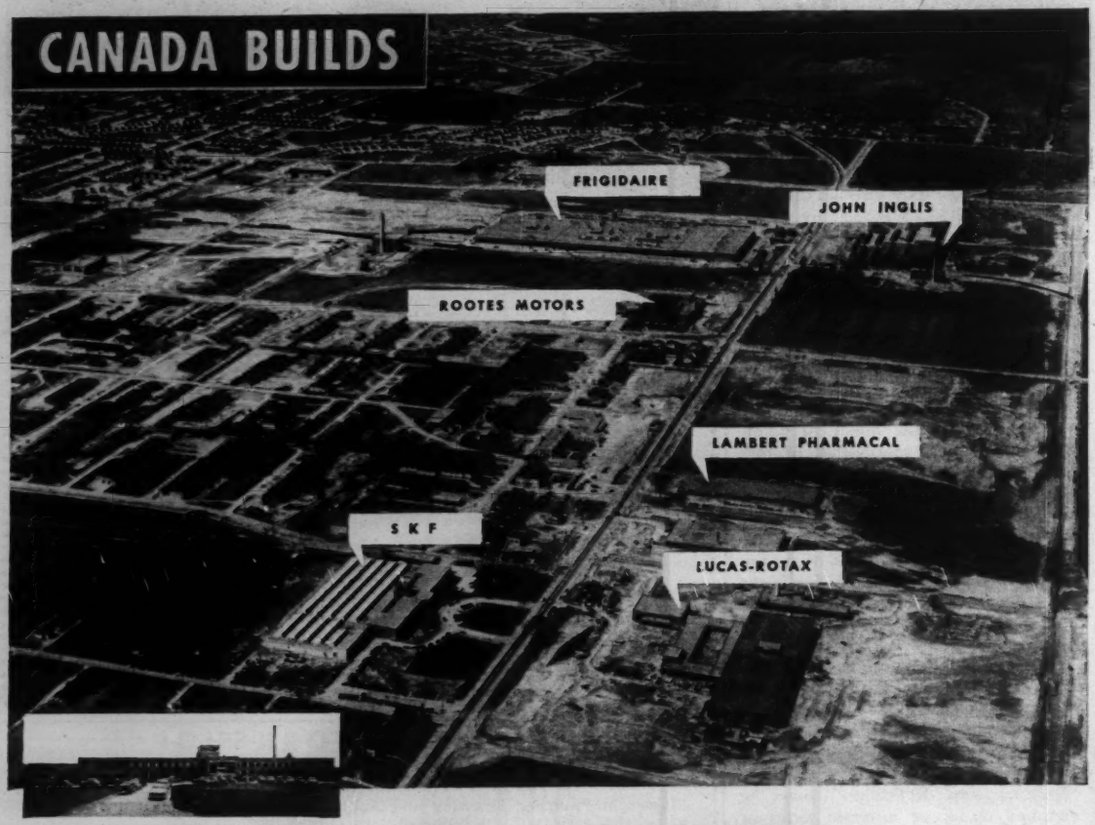
JOHN W. DAFOE was a great Canadian editor and original thinker. His followers are letter-perfect but, please Canada, in some bassinet there may be a possible new editor and original thinker to give the next lesson on "Nationalism!"

■ CHARLES E. HENDRY, Dean, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, is author of significant new book "The Role of Groups in World Reconstruction". Foreword is by Hugh Keenleyside. Subject matter is provocative dealing with development of healthy, democratic societies in countries where a radical re-orientation of life is taking place, both in under-developed areas and in nations suffering from effects of military defeat and totalitarian role. Dr. Hendry selected a large group of outstanding leaders in these countries to answer such questions as:

"What basic assumptions concerning personality growth and development seem most operative in efforts directed toward rehabilitation and reconstruction in war-devastated or under-developed areas?"

Youth organizations and adult groups have been analyzed by the author who used his opportunity for foreign travel and study in 1951 to do a special section on Germany.

■ Simple "I appreciate" of E. J. PRATT'S acceptance of University of Alberta's Medal for Literature, presented by President Stewart, is typical of "Ned". Author of "Towards the Last Spike" and his wife, Viola, are singularly free of the intellectual arrogance which seems to infect a few academic Canadians.—*Rica*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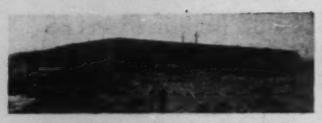

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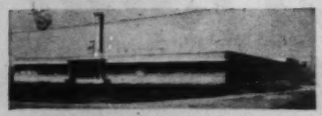

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# The Climate Is Vertical

by Egerton Smythe

A NEW saying expresses the versatility of Mexican travel all the year round. "If you like it cool, you don't go north, you go up. If you like it temperate, you don't go south, you go down. If you like it hot, you go down some more!"

This recipe refers to the fact that climate in Mexico is selected vertically, rather than horizontally! Two-thirds of Mexico lies high above sea level on an immense plateau. Most of Mexico's cities and resorts are thus situated at elevations varying from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea. Mexico City is 7,500 feet high, and has the same weather all the year—"not too cool, not too warm", the average temperature being 61 in summer and 56 in winter.

If travellers want warmer climate, they "go down" into the semi-tropical levels. Taxco, for instance, at 5,700 feet, has a summer average of 70 and winter of 66. Fortin, only 2,500 feet up, runs from 71 to 61. Here gardenias, coffee plants, bananas, and palm trees grow, yet the evenings are cool and the air bracing.

Still lower, at sea level, are places like Acapulco (83 the summer average, and 78 in winter). All are conveniently reached by road or plane from Mexico City. And more Canadians go there each year.

As Mexico City says, visitors can actually select their climate in Mexico as they do their meals—à la carte!

—Photos courtesy American Airlines

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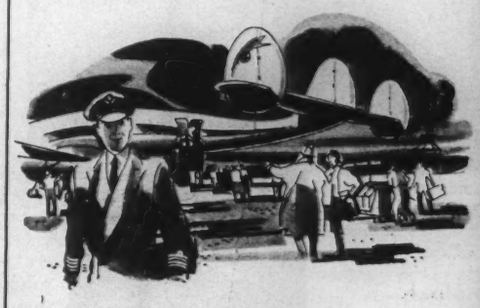

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*FILMS*

# Marilyn Monroe, Specialist

**by Mary Lowrey Ross**

THE ODD thing about Marilyn Monroe is that she appears to have achieved stardom without giving the public an opportunity to see her in action on the screen.

The new star made her first public appearance as a calendar girl stretched out on a spread of red velvet—a study that had even her screen promoters reeling a little. Her subsequent film career seems to have been based solidly on the claim that, dressed or undressed, she is one of the most exciting spectacles in pictures.

For the time being her producers seem content to rest on this claim. They have placed her, after rudimentary training, in major acting roles, and so far they have neither dressed her nor undressed her. For her first screen appearance, in "Clash by Night", she wore jeans and a shirt. In "Don't Bother to Knock" she is allowed for a few sequences, to wear a borrowed and rather matronly negligee. The rest of the time she appears in a lower-price-basement frock and loafers. The star's boundless allure does the rest and ticket-buyers across the continent are lining up as enthusiastically as though Miss Monroe had reverted to the days when, to borrow her own expression, she had "nothing on but the radio".

IT IS a very special talent, and a highly valuable one. There are dozens of girls in Hollywood quite as pretty as Marilyn, and any number who can act rings around her. But they haven't the special gift of dancing alone in a hotel bedroom and making the performance look like an invitation to almost anything but the dance. This is what Marilyn does in "Don't Bother to Knock" and the effect, after a few tantalizing withdrawals, is to bring her fellow-hotel guest (Richard Widmark, whose room is across the court) hurrying to her door with a bottle of whiskey.

It isn't even a noticeable disadvantage to Marilyn Monroe that Richard Widmark happens to be one of the most competent young actors in the business. If Miss Monroe were the ordinary starlet, struggling with her first big assignment, Richard Widmark's fluent ease before the camera might easily make a deft caricature of the Monroe performance. But she isn't an ordinary starlet, and she isn't there for her acting. She is there to support her own special publicity; and what she accomplishes in this field is nobody's business, least of all the business of this department.

In "Don't Bother to Knock" she is presented as a schizophrenic baby-sitter whose delusions, supported by the sudden appearances of the stranger from across the court, lead her to attempt the murder of her little charge. It's a morbid little study, strung together with intervals of carefully contrived suspense. Miss Monroe as a lunatic nurse-maid didn't scare me very badly. But as a young person of high allure, her gift is so impressive that it crowds out the necessity for any other talent.

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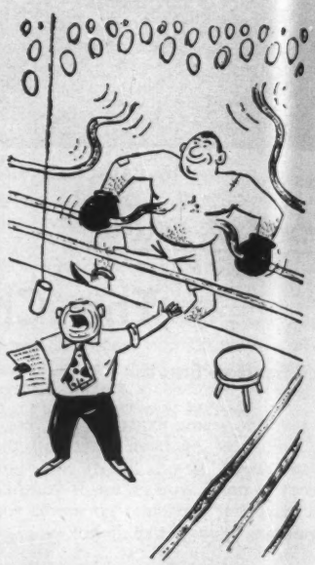
"Wotta Man" by Cash



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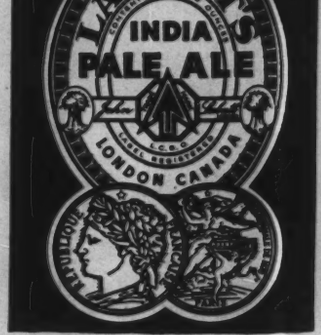


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BEGINNING OF READING HABITS that will enrich the rest of their lives, is made by two young visitors to Boys' and Girls' House.

*INSTEAD OF COMICS*

# OUT TO SEA WITH DRAKE

## by Babs Brown

COMIC BOOKS, television to the saturation point, low-grade radio programs and unsuitable movies—all the predigested forms of easy entertainment in fact—have parents and other interested parties worried to death. The danger, many parents feel, lies in the tendency of these to dissipate the child's awakening aesthetic sense.

Perhaps not enough of us realize that a potent weapon is at hand to be used against these dissipating forces—the good-reading habit on the part of the youngster. Reading is still almost the only form of entertainment that permits a child free use of his mind and requires him to use his own imagination instead of ready-to-order images supplied on the TV screen or lurid pages of the comic books. Reading a worthwhile book gives him a feeling of accomplishment and a unique experience of pleasure, arousing strong, lasting and independent feelings.

Every time a child reads of the courage of Beowulf, for instance, or goes with Mowgli on his night-wanderings in the jungle, or puts out to sea with Drake or Raleigh, he is fortifying himself against mediocrity and vulgarity.

But like any good habit, the good-reading habit must be cultivated—and by experts. We wouldn't dream of denying our child specialists' care in matters of teeth, diet, tonsils, allergies. Yet so many of us, armed with little else than a misplaced enthusiasm, trundle off to buy some books for Junior and then get pretty disgruntled when Junior neglects the "nice" books of *our* choice and goes steadily on plowing through the comics. For Junior has tastes of his own and it takes a trained person to cultivate them along healthy lines.

These trained persons are to be found in the system of Boys' and Girls' Libraries across Canada. Boys' and Girls' House in Toronto, for instance, is a fine example of the whole Canadian Library system for children. A wide, inviting walk leads up to the big, double glass doors. Beyond the doors, to one side, a tiled corridor leads to a beautifully equipped little theatre and puppet stage; on the other side is a large, airy room lined with books and furnished with good wide tables and benches at which to read them. There's a big open fireplace at one end of the room which gives a hospitable air—indeed the whole place has a fine smell of books, floor polish and hospitality.

Any Saturday or weekday after school is on the scene is lively and business-like, with the spotlight on the many and varied young patrons who seem to be very much at home and to know exactly what they've come for. A boy of around ten, for instance, might be demanding "an exciting book that's good to read while your mother's out!" . . . Or a little boy of four, bursting ahead of his mother, shouts "Hi! Have you got that book about God and all his angels?"

Or a father, tagging along behind two determined young daughters, says, "It's not so *very* long since I used to come here and listen to stories myself! Do you still sit around the fire on winter Saturday mornings?" The orderly babble continues. "Where's *Ping?*" . . . "I want another story about that monkey, Curious George!" . . . "Three months I have waited for Little Black Sambo—it's such a *busy* book!" . . . "Oh, boy! Peter Rabbit!"

An older boy, a bit of a problem perhaps because he has read so many books, has recently "taken up" the stories of the ancient world and won't be happy until he has read them all. A blond-headed Scandinavian boy has a passion for prehistoric animals and nothing but books about dinosaurs or pterodactyls will satisfy him. A small Chinese girl is recommending Rumer Godden's "Dolls' House" to her friends.

But most noticeable in the midst of all the excitement is the calm and courtesy of the librarians. Secure in the knowledge that they know their business and can be of genuine service to the children, they never get rattled or appear ill at ease. Most important of all, they never superimpose their own choice of book on a child but always encourage him to exercise his own taste.

Adults use the children's libraries too—people planning a dramatic season for a community centre, mothers looking over games for children's parties, teachers finding material for lessons on different countries, writers looking over the field of folklore as written for children, or radio scriptwriters getting material for broadcasts.

Meanwhile the telephone keeps ringing with inquiries such as "What's a good book I can give my granddaughter for her birthday?" . . . "Can you tell me where I could find a play for eight children?" . . . "I need a story for a young people's church group—or a wolf pack—or a nature class—or a children's picnic . . ."

Besides the actual lending of books, the children's libraries have story hours and puppet shows and book talks both at schools and in the libraries.

In Toronto a new service opened up recently when a "library on wheels" started its rounds at the new Hospital for Sick Children. Walking patients cluster around the book truck. Children confined to bed wait patiently for the truck to be wheeled to their bedside so they can make their

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

BABS BROWN *is writer of the award winning children's CBC "Cuckoo Clock House".*

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# CHILDREN GO TO SEA WITH DRAKE

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

choice too. Visiting parents are delighted that their children can enjoy books while they are ill and librarians have grown accustomed on their rounds to the sight of a mother reading to several small children in a ward, beds pulled close together so that all might see the pictures and hear the story. For children who are too ill to manage heavy books, picture books with large print and bright illustrations are always available.

ON REQUEST children's librarians will make out special reading lists for individual children, or groups of children. This is done after learning something of the child and his interests in other fields. These reading lists, tailor-made to suit the child's personality and special requirements, are often a big force in rounding out his education at any given stage and offsetting the appeal of less worthwhile sources of entertainment. Special lists are available for reading aloud to blind children, or to so-called backward children or to children with any special problem or for any age group.

And all these services are free!

Each children's library across Canada makes its own selection of books, but it is worthy of note that the same atmosphere of courtesy and service exists in a children's section consisting of a few shelves tucked away in a corner of a small town adult library as it does in some big, brand-new city branch.

Pioneer of children's library work in Canada and the person whose influence spreads the furthest and deepest is Miss Lillian H. Smith, recently retired head of Boys' and Girls' House.

To pay just homage to Lillian Smith is a difficult task because the value of her work, by its very nature, is intangible. Her refusal to tolerate the second rate, her power to assess, and to assess with uncanny accuracy, the appeal of a book from a child's point of view, have shaped the reading habits of hundreds of children now grown up.

ONLY ONE such as this writer who has constantly gone to her for advice and never come away empty-handed, only one who has been privileged to see steady, revealing glimpses of her work over a period of years and has felt the impact of her thinking can have even a small idea of her contribution to the reading habits of the Canadian child.

To Lillian Smith and those who think as she does, the daily incidents of their work add up to an accumulation of effort which gains a tremendous significance. This significance arises from a satisfaction, intangible and hard to assess, which comes of bringing together the right book and the right person at the right time.

Yes, reading is still almost the only form of entertainment that permits a child the free use of his mind. He undertakes it by himself. He chooses what he reads independently and his thoughts about it are his own.

And that, as a defence against mass thinking is something that cannot be lightly dismissed in the world he lives in today.

## AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

## Household Comptroller

**by Margaret Ness**

COMPTROLLER of the Governor-General's Household sounds like a formidable job and for the first time it has fallen to a Canadian. He's Major Locke Malkin, of the well known Vancouver Malkins. His father was the first Mayor of Greater Vancouver, and the famous Malkin Bowl in Stanley Park (where Theatre Under the Stars plays musical comedies in the summers) is named after him. He gave the original donation and this year he and Mrs. Malkin made a gift of half the needed $20,000 to "face-lift" the bowl.

The 43-year-old Major has three sets of duties as Comptroller of Rideau Hall, Ottawa. He supervises and controls all expenditure of funds allotted for the running of the Household: supervises activities such as that of the staff, transport and grounds: and arranges for the entertainment of guests staying at Government House or who come to the various functions.

His education covers school days in England; Brentwood College, Victoria, and McGill University. He went overseas with the Seaforth Highlanders at the outbreak of war and saw action in Italy and Sicily. Later he was posted to Australia as Instructor on the War Staff Course and served for a short period with the Australians in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea.

Four years after his discharge in 1945, he was called back to serve as military observer on the UN Kashmir Mission. After two years there he returned to Vancouver. There he acted in an administrative capacity at local army headquarters. It would look as if the Governor-General's Household will be run in good army manner.

■ Seems as if Canada is now as determined as New York to take Canadian Anna Russell to its collective heart. Last year comedienne Russell "wowed" a full-house Town Hall audience in New York. And a full-house of paying customers there is quite something. Starting next Monday, Sept. 15, she's giving Toronto a full week of her own particular brand of humor, as actress and singer. She's playing under the auspices of Dora Mavor Moore's well-known New Play Society, as their opening gun of the season.

■ Another honor has come to the much-honored violinist Betty-Jean Hagen of Calgary. Now she has been awarded the medal given annually by Harriet Cohen, British pianist, to a distinguished artist. This year it's Betty-Jean for her success in London and Europe this summer.

BEAUTY

# KNOW YOUR COLORS

by Isabel Morgan

IT'S UNNECESSARY for a woman to change lipstick as often as she changes her mind but her mirror, if not her instinct for color values, tells her it's time to bring out a new lipstick when she changes costume colors.

Before us we have a Fall "color card." Attached to it in neat rows are tiny swatches of fabric dyed in the colors that will be seen this fall. It runs the gamut of deep rich colors.

All lipsticks, to be sure, are red. But within that single color is an infinite variety and play of shade. Roughly, the red of a lipstick falls into three classifications—blue red, orange-red, pure red. So the secret of wearing the right shade of lipstick lies in knowing into which of these classifications the costume color belongs.

A dress that is red with rusty tones needs an orange-red lipstick. And this lipstick will be equally felicitous with olive green, or one of the copper brown tones. But a blue-red lipstick is best when you don a blue dress or a red dress that has bluish tones, or when you wear green that has more blue than yellow in it.

Lipstick — and for that matter, color of nail lacquer, too — is a fashion accessory that merits as much careful selection as a hat or a dress.

■ Word of what's going on fashion-wise in Paris from Helena Rubinstein: At Dior the silhouette has natural curves with a slender, supple waistline and an added 2½ inches to hemlines. Evening gowns evoke the day of the first Elizabeth, dresses for day wear bring to mind the mid-Victorian era as well as young Queen Alexandra's day. The princess fit is followed through the entire line. Except for one model, the girls' hair is short.

Hubert de Givenchy, the young designer who leaped to front position only a year ago, has launched silk dresses and coat linings printed in fur designs—silver fox, beaver, silver blue and pastel mink. Everyone is making much of laces. They are seen in plain Chantilly patterns and gossamer qualities at every house, often dressed for winter in spangles, sequins or metallics.

BRAIN-TEASER

# Knavish Tricks

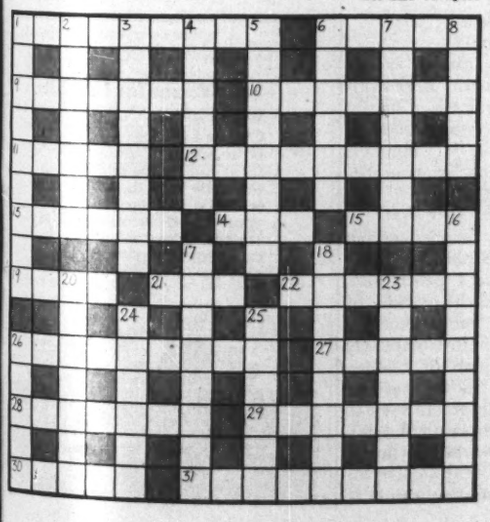
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

**ACROSS**

1. Canadian who was responsible for Mother Goose's band, perhaps? (4,5)
6. See 16.
9. Pet on a mountain by a tree. (7)
10. It's peculiar how the place is changed! (7)
11. Contract where a pedigree is not found? (5)
12. Where cooks spit in the fire? (9)
13. Entrap differently, but still the same. (6)
14. This and 21 suggests Sullivan's fight with a helmsman for a title. (3)
15. Is this house closed up? (4)
19. It makes one ache, of course. (4)
21. See 1 down.
22. Paper necessary at the present time. (6)
26. Suggests it may peel, but not in the hot sun! (4, 5)
27. Iago's derogatory description of his purse. (5)
28. See 16.
29. Explorer who made a row, perhaps, with a car. (7)
30. See 16.
31. As out of shape, Mazie's not looking the same. (9)

**DOWN**

1 and 21. He gets his release in spring. (4-2-3-3)
2. Skinny little cutie? (7)
3. Not a kind way to deal with the sick in France. (8)
4. It's very close in here, Barney! (6)
5. One is washed out here, as it were. (4, 4)
6. Necessity for a canny diner? (6)
7. Brute in Rienzi. (7)
8. In the shadow of Liberty, but not the isle of the free. (5)
16, 6 across, 30, 28. Electricity bill? (3,6,2,3,5,7)
17. This failure was at least thorough! (8)
18. I saw Rita make a bloomer! (8)
20. What's this? It's questionable at 12. (7)
23. The Bantu's is a wailish sort of language. (7)
24. He's certainly learned his lesson! (6)
25. Is its resting place in the air these days? (6)
26. She occupies a cosy billet. (5)



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1. Rubella
5. Scalpel
10. Bishop
11. Electric
12. Commandment
13. See 23
15. Smuts
16. Attempted
18. Scholarly
20. Probe
23 and 13. Catnip
24. Imagination
26. Scholars
27. Phobia
28. Addenda
29. Dressed

**DOWN**

2. Uniform
3. Exhumation
4. Lupine
6. Cleansed
7. Lute
8. Edifice
9. Dermatologist
14. Operations
17. Farm hand
19. Chanced
21. Bromide
22. Sniper
25. Dope

(226)

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*CONCERNING FOOD*

# PROSPECT: SHOWERS AHEAD

**by Marjorie Thompson Flint**

CUPID RECOGNIZES no particular season as his own—although June and October bear the heaviest matrimonial traffic. Every so often one gets involved in a round of fêtes for a popular bride-to-be. If it is your wish to "party" a happy lady plan a small intimate affair for a restful change—four to six guests are just about right for an after business supper. This means beforehand planning and work but is worth while if your guests relax. Here's a menu you can get ready ahead of time.

Chicken Salad Hawaiian
Potato Chips
Platter of Tomatoes Stuffed with Cottage Cheese
Crescent Rolls
Toasted Ice Cream Puffs

*Notes for the day before:*

Make Lime Ring Mould and set in refrigerator. Prepare ingredients for chicken salad—but do not combine until an hour or so before party. Blanch and skin tomatoes, turn upside down on plate and refrigerate. Add cream and seasonings and cottage cheese. Make cake, put peaches to chill.

### *Chicken Salad Hawaiian*

*Lime Pineapple Ring:*

Dissolve 2 packages lime-flavored gelatin in 1½ cups hot water. Add 2 cups canned pineapple juice, ¼ cup lemon juice and a dash of salt. Pour into oiled 1 quart ring mould. Chill until firm.

*Chicken Salad:*

- 1½ cups diced cooked chicken
- 1 cup well-drained crushed pineapple
- ½ cup slivered, toasted almonds
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- ½ cup mayonnaise
- Salt and pepper to taste
- ¼ teaspoon monosodium glutamate

Combine all ingredients. Chill over hour or more. At serving time, unmould Lime-Pineapple Ring on a platter. Fill centre with Chicken Salad. Garnish platter with salad greens. Serves 6.

### *Toasted Ice Cream Puffs*

Buy or bake a single layer cake (or split an 8 x 8 loaf cake). Or a half white cake mix will be fine and bake in a 7 x 11 pan.

*Filling:*

- 8 small canned peach halves (not over 2½ inches wide)
- 1 pint vanilla ice cream

*Frosting:*

This is a 7-minute icing and should be made an hour or more before serving.

- 2 egg whites
- 1½ cups sugar
- 5 tablespoons water
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix all ingredients except vanilla in top of double boiler. Beat with rotary or electric beater over lightly boiling water until frosting stands in definite peaks—about 7 minutes. Fold in vanilla. Let cool an hour before using.

*To Assemble puffs:*

Start 10 minutes before serving time. Cut cake into 8 portions, place on cookie sheet. Place 1 peach half, hollow side up on each portion of cake. Place rounded tablespoon ice cream on each peach half. Completely cover each with ½ inch of frosting being careful to seal in the base of the cake on the cookie sheet. Bake in 450°F. over 3 minutes or until frosting is a delicate brown. Serve immediately. Serves 8.

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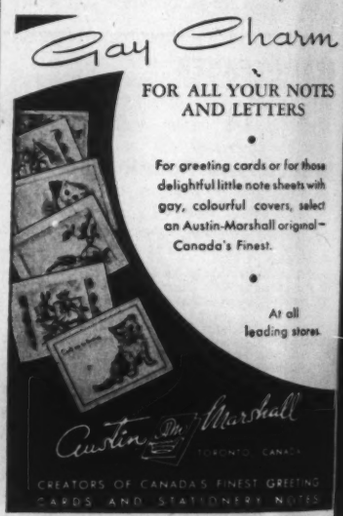
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## QUICK TRICKS

GOLDEN CORN FRITTERS with bacon and syrup: Mix 1 beaten egg with ½ cup milk and 1 tbsp. salad oil. Stir in 1 cup sifted flour, 1½ tsps. baking powder, ¼ tsp. salt and 1 cup drained canned or cooked corn. Bake on pancake griddle, or panfry in a little butter and serve.

Pantry Shelf Casserole: Empty 2 cans baked beans into a shallow casserole. Cover with slices of canned luncheon meat (12 oz. can). Combine ¼ cup ketchup, 1 tsp. prepared mustard and 1 cup water or tomato juice. Pour over and bake in 375° oven for 30 minutes. Enough for 6.

The Egg and You: Butter a shallow glass baking dish, dust with fine crumbs and grated sharp cheese. Poach desired number of eggs, gently transfer to casserole. Pour over eggs cream of mushroom soup heated with a little cream. Sprinkle with crumbs and cheese and dots of butter. Broil until cheese melts and crumbs are brown.

■ New President of the Canadian Federation of University Women, for a three year term, is Dr. Martha Law of Toronto. Dr. Law is a dentist, one of the few women dentists in Canada; does clinical work in the schools for the Toronto Department of Health.

■ Florence Greenaway of Guelph, Ont., has been appointed Associate Director and Lecturer in nursing at McMaster University School of Nursing, Hamilton. Miss Greenaway has taken post graduate studies at the Universities of Toronto and McGill; studied last year towards her Master of Science in nursing at Wayne University, Detroit, on a Kellogg Fellowship.

■ It was her first professional swim and she won the women's Canadian National Exhibition three mile championship in fine style. Most exciting fact was Shirley Campbell's age—just 16. She's a Fergus, Ont., steno and some 8,000 people saw her win $1,650 in prize money. Ten years older and in third place was Leis Putt of Montreal.

■ Recently we profiled Alderman Eunice Wishart of Port Arthur, Ont.; and received a letter from a male correspondent in Portage La Prairie, Man., mentioning that they had an Alderman Wishart, too — Alderman Jean Wishart. Digging into our files we discovered that Mrs. Wishart was elected in 1949, Portage La Prairie's first woman alderman.

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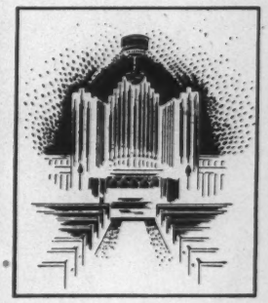
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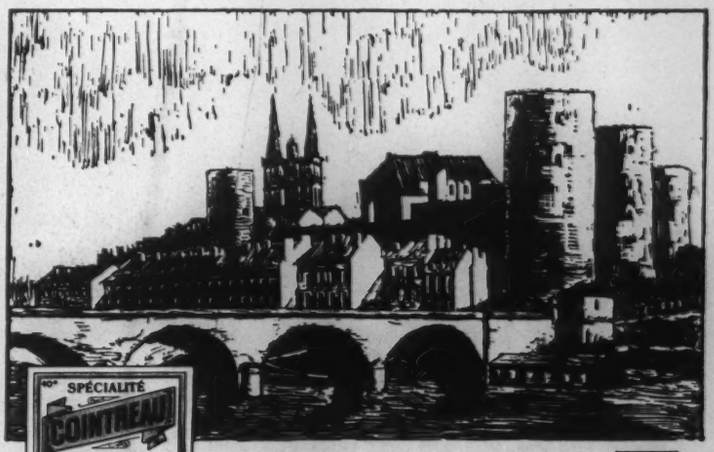

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## Marilyn Monroe

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

"THE WILD HEART" is the screen version of Mary Webb's novel "Gone to Earth", and Director-Producers Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger have succeeded in transferring to the screen much of the author's tenderness and strength, her brooding sense of earth, her passion for detailed landscape. They have been less successful with a story whose tragic ending, though always plainly in sight, sometimes seems an interminable distance away.

Its heroine (Jennifer Jones) is a Shropshire gypsy, reared in poverty and illiteracy and so close to nature that she brings up wild forest creatures as domestic pets. She marries the local parson (Cyril Cusak) and is easily seduced away from him by a masterful fox-hunting squire (David Farrar). This arrangement too breaks down when the squire reverts to the blood-sports she deplores. In the end she is trapped and destroyed, though less by the circumstances of her nature than by the relentless nature of the plot.

WHEN "Roberta" was first filmed, back in the middle Thirties, Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire between them did most of the work now assigned to Kathryn Grayson, Howard Keel, Red Skelton, Ann Miller, Marge and Gower Champion and dozens of beautiful models in unreasonably beautiful clothes. It is now called "Lovely to Look At", but actually it is no lovelier to look at than any large-scale musical that tries to substitute gorgeousness and scale for gaiety and style.

Everybody works hard in the new version. Kathryn Grayson and Howard Keel sing and sing, Red Skelton plasters down his hair, prances, tumbles, and keeps his eyes crossed through an entire sequence, the Champions twirl interminably. But little of this compensates for Fred Astaire's droll charm and nimble legs and the *haute couture* unfolded in the final sequence isn't likely to make you forget the early freshness and chic of Ginger Rogers.

## Calgary Centre

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

ground floor. The drama rehearsals are held in the basement along with a ceramics class, while the banging of metalcrafters echoes from the furnace room. Throughout this busy atmosphere can be heard the recorded melodies of the classics, piped over the public address system from basement to attic.

"Mr. Culture" to Calgarians is affable A. F. "Archie" Key, a former newspaperman who has been the Centre's director since its birth. He has seen it grow from struggling infancy to a lusty organization with 6,000 members and 25 affiliated groups represented on a central governing body. Yet growth has created a space shortage which is curtailing the addition of new activities. Most pressing need at the moment: an auditorium in which to present dramas, concerts, which are now being held penthouse-style in the halls.

LIGHTER SIDE

# There Are No Rules for Cats

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I HAVE sometimes tried to divide the male section of the human race into two categories—the pipe-and-dog men, and the cat-and-cigarette men. The generalization invariably breaks down, however. Cat-lovers, like cat-haters, like cats themselves, are independent of all the rules.

"A type," wrote Author Graham Greene in describing a dog-and-pipe actor, "who confirms one's preference for cats." The observation was no safer than any generalization about cats. The chances are that the object of Author Greene's distaste was merely playing up a dog-and-pipe angle in public, and was like many actors, an ailurophile at heart.

Napoleon was a famous cat-hater, but there is no record that he compensated for his prejudice by a love for dogs. Cardinal Richelieu, who had several traits in common with Napoleon, was a fanatical cat-lover and constantly carried a white cat in the arm of his red velvet robe. The late President Roosevelt, on the other hand, was a dog-and-cigarette man.

The poet T. S. Eliot is a cat-man, and so is Author Ernest Hemingway (who doesn't smoke at all). At the last count Author Hemingway had 53 cats in his cat-stable. James Thurber, of course, is a dog-lover, with no apparent interest in cats. So was Albert Payson Terhune. Mark Twain, however, was a fabulous cat-lover, who frequently wrote in bed, with cats dozing on each shoulder. There seem to be no rules relating cat love to literature, to aesthetics, to politics, or even to virility.

Actually there are no rules relating cats or cat-lovers to anything.

CAT-LOVERS always defend their position, usually on the shakiest possible premises. They claim that cats are clean by nature and habit, but the truth is they are clean only when it suits them. It is true that they wash themselves interminably, but this is rarely a sign of fastidiousness. Most of the time their washing is done to cover embarrassment or exhibit indifference, or just to pass the time. They can easily be broken to house habits, but it is just as easy for them to break the habit, out of revenge, or laziness, or mere cat-perversity. They are affectionate and indifferent, aloof yet demanding, all nerves, and all repose. They are probably the most paradoxical of all God's creatures.

The male alley-cat, who lives by stealth and raiding, is supposed to be a fierce anarchist, defying all laws and glorying in his sex. This, too, is a faulty generalization. Sometimes he is, but just as often he isn't.

There is, for instance, George, who has been haunting our house since early spring. He is a black alley-cat, thin as a ribbon, and his sad clown's face is painted white, with startling exactitude, all over the nose and up his cheeks. George is a completely atypical alley-cat. So far from glorying in his sex, he is oddly embarrassed by it. He has a passion for Lulu, our little white female cat, who amuses herself by sitting in the window, alternately tantalizing him and cursing him in cat-language. From Lulu's point of view George is a poor thing, a drip, and he knows it and is incapable of rising to the noble male frenzy that might impress her. Instead he gets up despondently and goes to work on the screen door.

THROUGH incessant practice he is now able to open any screen door in the house. When he finally gets inside we open the front door and he obediently slinks out, every movement of his hungry disillusioned flanks an apology for the incorrigible urge that brought him indoors. We have to be quick on these occasions, for Lulu is always ready to attack. Then there is a scene oddly like the encounter between Edward Rochester and the mad Mrs. Rochester in Charlotte Bronte's memorable passage; Mr. Rochester chivalrously declining to defend himself, Mrs. Rochester doing her best to tear him to ribbons. More than once George has had to be rescued, his nose dripping blood.

Since we are all cat-lovers we put up with George. But when we left for vacation this summer I said hopefully that by the time we got home he would probably have taken his dejected demi-urge and his sad clown's face somewhere else. Just the same I had a moment of compunction as we drove away, leaving him sitting sadly on the front walk with all the doors and windows locked against him. However, there was no question of taking him with us. Lulu, a bad traveller, becomes a raging maenad the moment the car-wheels begin to turn, and the addition of George to the frenzy was a risk not even a cat-lover could face.

We were away three weeks and when we came back there was no sign of George. An evening or two later, however, I heard the faint familiar fumbling at the screen door, and when I went to look he was there pressed against the screen.

So I took him in and fed him and George responded like a cat come home. We now have three cats, all intensely incompatible. None of this makes the slightest sense; but the cat-lover's heart has its reasons, which reason, with great good sense, refuses to recognize.


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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

It is a well-paced performance, that rushes headlong to its inevitable and exciting climax, under conductor Fausto Cleva, with the Metropolitan Opera Association orchestra. The chorus is directed by Kurt Adler. Recording—excellent. *(Columbia—SL 113—2 LP's).*

SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN E-FLAT MINOR ("The Romantic") Bruckner. The Leipzig Symphony Orchestra under Herman Abendroth give a solemn rendering of the Austrian composer's monumental work. The Leipzig ensemble is not the most dynamic of orchestras and occasionally there are draggy bits but to Bruckner fans this LP will be a boon, eliminating as it does the eight old-style records required for it. The real test in the Fourth is the trombone passage in the Third Movement, which in incompetent hands can sound merely vulgar. The Leipzig man comes through very movingly. Recording—good. *(Urania—URLP 401—2 LP's).*

PELLEAS AND MELISANDE—*Debussy.* This opera is in its entirety and is probably a re-release of the French HMV (DB5161-80) which was the standard version for many years. It appears almost simultaneously with London's version which we have not yet heard. This one with orchestra directed by Roger Desormiere is magnificent in its evocation of the Maeterlinck dream-like atmosphere. Chauvinistic listeners may find its extremely French quality a little overwhelming but it seems to best mirror the composer's intention (which was, of course, conditioned by the demands of the original).

The principals are Irene Joachim (Melisande); Etcheverry, (Golaud) Jacques Jansen (Pelléas). This is guesswork on the males since the text somewhat coyly omits to identify them. All of them have first-rate voices; all are more concerned with the diction of the work than with the melody, perhaps, but this is in keeping with the music-drama style of the opera. The recording shows that the version—it is one of Victor's Treasury of Immortal Performances—was cut in an earlier era and even Victor's present-day masterly engineering ability hasn't been able quite to rejuvenate it. But it is an attractive effort and the music is most of the time hauntingly beautiful. *(Victor—LCT6103—3 LP's).*

SYMPHONY NO. 3 IN *F—Brahms.* In comparative record literature this version by the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam under George Szell stands somewhere between Eugene Jochum and the Hamburg Philharmonic *(Capitol)* with its liveliness and force, and the Ormandy with the Philadelphia which, though an immeasurably superior orchestra, remained uninspired *(Columbia).* This version is uneven with the First and Second movements promising what the Third and Fourth do not deliver. Koussevitsky has a version with the BSO which is perhaps on a par with this one but it lacks the recording brilliance of the Szell version. Recording — excellent. *(London—LLP 487).*

CONCERTO NO. 5 IN E-FLAT ("The Emperor") — *Beethoven.* Still another version of this favorite of piano concertos, superbly performed by Rudolf Serkin and the Philadelphia Orchestra under Ormandy. Some listeners will undoubtedly prefer the *London* version with Clifford Curzon for its greater warmth but the militantly stirring interpretation of Serkin is strikingly alive. Recording—excellent. *(Columbia—ML 54373).*

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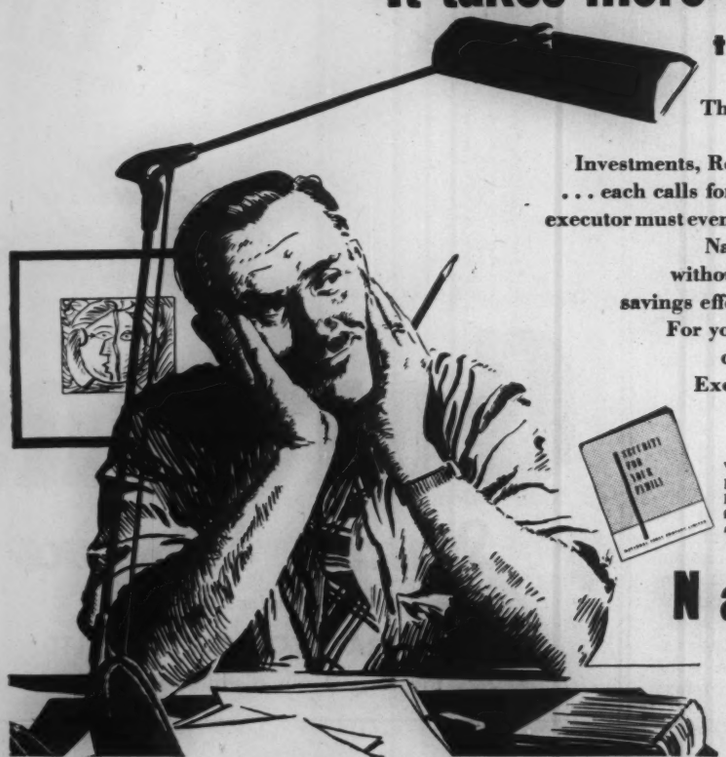

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